

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO 12.

MOOSE JAW. N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, five dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North-West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, etc.
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Bale's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. P. F. SIZE, Surgeon-Dentist.
Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his profession on the 15th and 30th day of each month.
Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.
N.B.—Where above dates fall on Sunday, will visit the following Monday.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

A. ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James' Church, Norland Square, England, Organist St. John the Baptist Church is prepared to take pupils for instruction on Piano and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and Voice Production. Piano-tuned and Organs cleaned. For terms apply at the Vicarage River St.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; issues Marine, Fire, Life, Accident, etc. policies; also handles all business connected with the above. Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District. Forms for sale with from 50 to 250 acres under cultivation, easy payments; also P.R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

NOTICE.
As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw all parties indebted to me must call and settle their accounts not later than Sept. 1st after which I will place my books in solicitor's hands for collection. Repairs and job work from this date done for Cash Only.
John Brass. - Main St.
MOOSE JAW.

R. J. HOOD, Manufacturer and dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES.
Ordered work a specialty, all repairs and alterations promptly made and promptly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.
MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.
Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiffs work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 25th.
C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

WHOLESALE
Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.
Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.
WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.
Write or call for prices.
TERMS.—
SPOT CASH.
Octavius Field.

M. J. MacLEOD.

BARGAINS APPRECIATED.

Clearing out all the Summer Goods at Prices you must Certainly see to Appreciate the Bargains.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller
CARRIES A COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.
LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

...TERMS CASH...

R. E. DORAN
GIVES SPLENDID VALUE IN Boots and Shoes, And Sells Them for CASH.
Headquarters for Harness.

I. M. CHALMERS
SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER

In each department the above is complete.
Our stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** is second to none. The growing tendency of our trade in this line is due direct to the Manufacturers. Those who wear McPherson's shoe once prefer no other; they are composed of excellent material, give good service, fit well and give the foot an appearance of neatness.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

In our Grocery Department we have added a new line, we purpose keeping all kinds of fruits in season. At present we have St. Michael Oranges, Messina Lemons, Bananas 10 cents, California Honey in Comb, Pie Plant, Cabbage, &c.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF
Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

REGINA LETTER.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Fifth and Last Session of the Second Assembly Finishes Its Labors—The Next House Will Consist of Twenty-Nine Members.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1894.

The House assembled at 10:30 in the morning, and the first business was the consideration of the following resolution, which had been laid over from the previous day:—

Whereas the freight rates which prevail upon all exports from the North-West Territories to the sea coast in the east are excessively high; and whereas there is only one railway outlet from the Territories for such exports and there is no prospect of such rates being materially reduced; and whereas a charter exists for the building of a railway to Hudson's Bay; therefore this Assembly humbly prays that the Dominion Government will be pleased to grant such aid to a Hudson's Bay railway company as will at an early date result in that most important work being actively prosecuted and being brought to a successful completion.

Mr. Sutherland explained that since it was universally recognized that freight rates were excessively high and while admitting that similar resolutions had received little or no attention from the Dominion Government, yet he thought this matter of sufficient importance to warrant another attempt being made. He went on to show the great saving in freight which could be effected by the proposed Hudson's Bay route.

The resolution carried unanimously. Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Davidson, moved that an humble address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to His Excellency the Governor General.—Carried.

On motion by Mr. Page for third reading of the Prairie Fires Ordinance amendments.

Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Oliver, moved that the Bill be referred back to committee in order to rescind an amendment previously adopted in committee, the provisions of which exempted railway companies from the penalties incurred in allowing fires to spread in cases where the companies were burning fire guards along the lines of railway.

A vote was taken on the motion to revert back, and the House stood 10 to 10 on the motion: Mr. Speaker Ross gave the casting vote and declared the motion carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and after striking out clause 4, as suggested by Mr. Davidson, the Committee reported the bill as amended and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill provides that any person who kindles or is a party to kindling a fire in the open air for camp or domestic purposes and who leaves the same without extinguishing it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.

Section 2 of this Ordinance is struck out and the following substituted therefor:—
"No person shall kindle a fire for the purpose of guarding any property or for clearing lands unless he has present during the whole time of the burning six persons with proper appliances for putting out fire or unless the fire is kindled within a continuous guard, which shall consist of ten feet of ploughing or at least twenty feet of water or a burnt strip of land of at least twenty feet in width. The guard may consist of all or any of the above mentioned breaks."
Mr. Oliver's bills re Elections and respecting Payment of Clerks and Deputy Clerks were read a third time and passed.

The following report from the Standing Committee on Education, which had been commissioned to

take evidence of complainants as to the school grievances of Roman Catholics in the Territories, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and adopted; and the suggestions contained in the report were embodied in the amending Ordinance respecting Schools.

EDUCATION REPORT.

The Standing Committee on Education instructed to enquire into and report on the petitions, memorials, and other documents relating to the complaints of the Roman Catholics against certain of the provisions of the School Ordinance and regulations now in force in the Territories, beg leave to report as follows:—

That in pursuance of the resolution of this Assembly relative to these complaints, ample opportunity was given to representatives of the complainants for appearing and fully stating their case before your committee and a statement is hereto attached, signed by the Rev. Father Ledue, Vicar General of the diocese of St. Albert, and A. E. Forget, of Regina, Roman Catholic representative on the Council of Public Instruction, containing a summary of the said complaints:

The said complaints having been duly considered your committee begs to recommend the following amendments to the School Ordinance.

1. That sub-section (1) of section 5 of the School Ordinance be amended by adding the following words thereto: "But no general regulations respecting: (a) the management and discipline of schools; (b) the examination, grading and licensing of teachers; (c) the selection of books; (d) the inspection of schools; (e) Normal training; shall be adopted or amended except at general meetings of the Council of Public Instruction duly convened for the purpose."

The committee further reports that in its opinion the provisions of the School Ordinance now in force do not wrongfully deprive Roman Catholics of the right to establish separate schools; Section 32 of the School Ordinance providing for the establishment of such separate schools being in the exact words of section 14 of the N. W. Territories Act. Ample provision is given to persons living outside of a school district to practically belong to the district by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the School Ordinance which reads as follows:

"Provided always that any person, not living within a school district may, apply to the trustees of any organized school district to have his or her property, not already included in any other school district, assessed in any such school district to secure the advantages of education for his or her children, and in such case the trustees shall receive such application and place such property on the assessment roll of such district. And such property shall remain on such assessment roll until a new district is established including such property."

The committee further reports:—
That it is inexpedient to make any change in the regulations in regard to the teaching being carried on in the French language.

The committee further recommends that section 85 of the School Ordinance be amended by adding the following words:—
"It shall, however, be permissible for the trustees of any school to direct that the classes be opened with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer."

The committee further reports that having examined the prescribed history and heard the objections urged against it, it cannot recommend that any change should be made until a more desirable book for general use can be obtained.

The committee also recommends that upon reasonable objections being shown to any selection in any of the readers now in use, such selection shall not be prescribed.

The committee further recommends that the Council of Public Instruction accede to the request contained in section 7 and 8 of the memorial when practicable.

The committee considers it in-

advisable to recommend any direction to the Council of Public Instruction as to the system of inspection.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Cayley, moved the following resolution:—Resolved that the House has heard with deepest regret of the decease of the late Colonel Macleod, one of Her Majesty's judges of the Supreme Court of this country, and one whom the House had learned to love and respect; the House desires to express to Mrs. Macleod and family its utmost sympathy with them.

Several members expressed their sorrow over the unexpected calamity which befell the Territories in the death of the late Colonel Macleod.

Mr. Oliver, of Edmonton, whose acquaintance with the Judge dated from the early seventies, is reported to have made, speaking on the resolution, one of the ablest and most touching addresses ever made in the Assembly. Your correspondent, unfortunately, was not in attendance at the sitting, through which reason a synopsis of Mr. Oliver's address is not sent you.

After the adoption of the resolution, it was resolved that Mr. Speaker do convey to the widow and family the sympathy of the House as expressed in the resolution.

Several bills were reported from committee, given third reading and passed.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7.

At a morning session, Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Neff, moved a resolution tendering congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen on the birth of a grandson; also a congratulatory resolution to the Duke and Duchess of York on the birth of a son.—Carried.

Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Neff, moved a resolution providing that it is the wish of the House that the Lieutenant-Governor should on behalf of the Territories, forward the foregoing congratulatory resolutions to Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York.—Carried.

The only bills remaining on the order paper—respecting Civil Justice, and Legislative Assembly—were reported from committee, read the third time and finally passed, and the House adjourned to meet again at three o'clock for prorogation.

At precisely three o'clock His Honor was introduced to the House by Mr. Speaker Ross, after having been escorted from Government House by thirty-five Mounted Police commanded by Supt. Perry. The Police band was present. His Honor gave formal assent to the bills that had been passed by the House, and delivered his prorogation speech as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I close the second Legislature of the North-West Territories with assurances of my earnest appreciation of the harmony which distinguished your deliberations and the intelligent industry indicated by the many measures concurred in during the present session."

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—With you I deeply deplore the death of Justice Macleod, whose matured judgment, stern integrity and chivalrous devotion to duty well deserve national recognition. I take leave of you with earnest solicitude for your welfare and the devout hope that Providence may vouchsafe prosperity to those whose interests you represent in this Assembly."

Mr. Laurier's Base.

Mr. Laurier and party propose upon their return from the coast to visit Territorial points on dates as follows:

Edmonton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Calgary, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Lethbridge, Monday, Sept. 24.
Medicine Hat, Tuesday, Sept. 25.
Moose Jaw, Friday, Sept. 28.
Indian Head, Saturday, Sept. 29.
Moosemount, Monday, Oct. 1.
Prince Albert, Wednesday, Oct. 3.
Gravel, Friday, Oct. 5.
From Medicine Hat Mr. Laurier will return to Banff, where Wednesday, the 26th, will be spent.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

"A Tidy Little Woman."

"She is such a tidy little woman," I heard him say, and as I looked in the direction toward which his eyes were fixed, I saw one of my neighbors who is always tidy and neat in her attire, whether at home or abroad, and I thought that the admiration of the stranger was a very high compliment to her. What had been said before the remark I overheard I do not know, but I am sure it was of a complimentary nature from the tone in which it was heard was spoken. Then I got to thinking of the home life of my neighbor. She has a nice family and a nice husband, and I know as well as I can know anything that they are nice, because she is so nice herself. I am as old as she is, and we grew up from childhood together, and have always been the best of friends. After she was married she did not forget the little grace of dress and ornament with which she used to adorn herself to attract her lover, and as a consequence her husband continued to be her lover all the time, and being that he did not allow himself to become untidy and careless, and when the children came they grew up after the fashion of their parents, and now the whole family are neat in their appearance. So many times when a couple get married they act as if it were useless to dress neatly just for each other, and I think this has more to do with estranging people from each other than almost anything else. They see each other in disarray every day, and their neighborly neat clothing which they wear, and the comparison makes them think they have made a mistake, and that after all it would have been better if they had chosen other mates. I have been thinking over the people I know and I find it to be a rule that will apply in nearly every case, that affections in families can be gauged almost exactly by the personal neatness or lack of it in the members of a family. It is surely more comfortable to know that we look nicely, and any one is more attractive when neatly dressed, and I am not mistaken in my deductions, it is worth while to try an experiment in this direction, if the only result is in personal comfort and the distinction of having a stranger call one "a tidy little woman."

Fruit Stains.

At this season unsightly stains are found upon many pieces that come into the family washing. Before these articles are put into the water they should be treated as follows: Place the stained part of the cloth over a bowl and continue pouring boiling water over until the stain disappears. If this is done soon after the stain is stained there will be no trouble in most cases. Oxalic acid will also remove fruit stains. Put three ounces of the crystals in a bottle with half a pint of water, and mix the preparation ready for use. When stains are to be removed have a large pail of water and a bottle of household ammonia on hand. Wet the stained parts with the acid and then rub. When the stains have disappeared put the article in the water. Wash thoroughly in several waters, and wet the parts with the ammonia, that all trace of acid may be removed. Finally rinse again.

Photograph Frame.

For cabinet photos get two large envelopes of heavy paper, the size of a cabinet. Paint a wreath of flowers, oval, round or square, in the center of each envelope and cut away the paper from the design. Punch 9 little holes, about 1/2 of an inch apart, along the corresponding edges of the two envelopes, leaving the flaps on the outer edges of the back, and lace together with 1 yard of 1-inch wide ribbon. The photos are then slipped in at the back, the painted design forming a pretty frame for the faces. The frames thus made together will stand alone and are pretty and inexpensive.

Paper Mats.

If grease spots are allowed to get on a kitchen floor it is difficult to entirely obliterate them, scrub and clean as much as you will. A good way to avoid having any spots around the stove is to use, if unable to purchase oil-cloth, mat made of two or three sheets of heavy brown paper stitched together on the machine, so that any grease that may spatter out will be caught by them. Being so inexpensive new mats can be made as soon as the old ones become badly soiled.

Recipes.

Pork Cake.—Two cups sugar, one of molasses, one pound fat pork cut thin, two pounds of raisins, one cup sour milk, one cup hot water, one tablespoon cloves, cinnamon and soda each, one nutmeg, eight cups flour, no eggs.

Rice and Tapioca Pudding.—Three tablespoonfuls of rice, two tablespoonfuls of tapioca, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, one quart of milk. Bake in a slow oven, two or three hours, stir occasionally during the first hour. This pudding can be made the same way with rice only, but is better with the tapioca.

Snow Pudding.—Dissolve one box of Cox's gelatine in one pint of cold water, for a half hour. Then add one pint of boiling water. When this is cold, add two cups of sugar, and the whites of two eggs, well beaten together. Flavor with almond or vanilla, and beat all together with an egg-beater, until very stiff. Then pour it into molds. Make a custard of the yolks of six eggs, and one quart of milk to pour over the top. Serve cold, a nice dessert for hot weather.

Virtually a New Metal.

The low price of silver in Paris has stimulated the inventive genius of a manufacturer, who has consequently made a new metal by means of an alloy of copper and silver, using the successful proportions of the two, says an English exchange. He has really obtained an entirely new metal, one of a most extraordinary degree of strength, and most valuable for resisting sudden and long sustained strains. There seems little doubt that the cost of production will not be so great as to prevent its large use in the future, even should silver greatly increase in value. The low price of silver will be credited the idea of using it as an amalgam for a specially high class of metal.

EXTRAORDINARY FREEZING.

A Useful Invention Presented to the Fishermen of this Country.

A few days ago Mr. Adolph Nielsen, Superintendent of Fisheries at St. John's, Newfoundland, exhibited in presence of a large number of fishing Captains, "planters," fishermen, and the general public, a new apparatus for freezing fish or any other animal substance, which is so simple, inexpensive, and easily worked that it promises to be of immense benefit to our fishermen, and to all interested in the fisheries, especially in connection with the preservation of bait, writes a correspondent. It frequently happens that our fishermen lose a third or a fourth of the whole fishing season from the want of bait. Day after day the cry is, "Plenty of fish, but no bait!" Our bait fishes are herrings, capelin, and squid. These strike in on the shores and in the bays in enormous shoals and with wonderful regularity. Each has its season, and then disappears into the unknown depths of the ocean, giving place to its successor. But it very frequently happens during the season that any one of these species of bait fishes, the shoals suddenly leave portions of the coast and do not reappear for days or weeks. In such a case the fishermen who are plying hook and line or bait-using devices are left idle. The cod may be around in myriads, but without bait the poor toilers of the sea are left powerless. This want of bait often entails most serious losses and shortens the season's catch. It is evident that if the fishermen had any means of preserving bait in a fresh condition they could take it in any quantity when it is plentiful and store it up for the time of famine, so that they need never be without bait.

Mr. Nielsen's apparatus is designed to meet this difficulty, though it may also be used for many other purposes. Its construction is so simple that any fisherman, after seeing it, can easily make a freezer for himself, and the cost is almost nil. All that is wanted is a stout barrel, some coarse salt and ice chopped up into small pieces. This is all that is needed for the new freezer, which is at once cheap and expeditious in its operation.

Of course, ice and salt, mixed have long been in use to produce an intense degree of cold, and thus freeze various articles. The apparatus for making ice cream is a familiar illustration of this. Hitherto, however, this method has aimed at freezing articles indirectly. Either the ice and salt have been enclosed in metal receivers, in isolated rooms, and the cold produced by their intermixture penetrates into the atmosphere of the refrigerating rooms, and so lowers the temperature as to freeze the articles, such as fish or meat placed within them to undergo the process, or the articles to be frozen have been inclosed in metal vessels of various construction, and then buried in the salt mixture. Either the salt mixture is slow in operation. The latest and most improved American salt and ice freezer requires from fourteen to seventeen hours to freeze a herring haul. In neither system is there any motion or rotation of the freezing mass.

Mr. Nielsen's method half a barrel of herrings is frozen as hard as a piece of wood in from ten to fifteen minutes. A description of the apparatus will enable any one to make it for himself.

A common barrel, such as a pork barrel, is taken, and inside it are placed four wooden flanges or laths, and fastened to the sides, the sharp edges outward. They are placed in such a way that they will form a series of triangles. The object of adjusting them in this oblique position is to mix and rotate the articles to be frozen with the ice and salt when the barrel is put in motion. The barrel is then loaded half full with alternate layers of ice and salt, the proportion being three parts of ice (or snow, which is equally good) and one part of salt. Whether the ice or salt is put in first makes no difference. In the present experiment three shovelfuls of ice were first put in and then one of salt, and so on alternately till the barrel was half filled. Then the barrel was closed with a tight cover, and the whole was set in motion. The head of the barrel was intermingled, and the "chimes" are cut down perpendicularly to the cross, in order to make it easier to put on the apparatus, and in taking it out. The barrel, thus loaded and headed up, was placed on its side on the floor and rolled one and a half turns on its bilge forward, then back one and a half turns. This rolling was continued for fifteen minutes at a moderately quick rate of speed, which must be learned by experience. If too slow the longer time for freezing is required. At the end of fifteen minutes the head of the barrel was removed. The whole contents of the barrel were intermingled, and the whole herring found to be frozen almost as hard as a rock. They were then placed in sawdust and examined at the end of a fortnight, and found to be as hard as ever, without the least sign of rotting. Four more barrels were treated in the same way. So intense was the cold that one of the men got the tips of his fingers frosted in handling the herrings. Where sawdust cannot be obtained dry mould or moss will do almost as well. The ice and salt can be used over again many times, as long as it will last.

Those who witnessed the experiment expressed warmly their delight and astonishment. There was but one opinion as to the great benefit this barrel freezer will confer on our fishermen. Capt. Blandford, one of the most intelligent and experienced of our fishermen, declared that if he had had such a freezer with him last year on Labrador, he would have been worth \$1,000. Invariably he lost each Monday procuring bait, as he had no way of keeping it fresh from the Saturday, and sometimes one or two days more from want of bait. Capt. Wally, another Labrador man, was equally emphatic in its praise. The fishermen were not less enthusiastic. Mr. Nielsen is to exhibit the invention in Harbor Grace and other outports. Large numbers of these freezers will speedily be in use. Mr. Nielsen stated that he is not the inventor, but a friend and countryman of his in Norway, named Mr. Wallem, who has sent him a model and permitted him to use it in this country. The Fisheries Department will no doubt send an honorarium to the inventor as an acknowledgment of his kindness.

It is easy to see that the benefits of such an ingenious but simple apparatus will not be confined to freezing bait. Fish of all kinds—cod, salmon, trout, lobster—can be frozen and kept fresh. Game, poultry, beef, mutton, venison can be treated by this method. Horseholders will at once see its manifold uses. Once it is made known the fishermen of all countries will be sure to use it. In Newfoundland it will be worth many thousands of dollars annually to the fishermen. The poorest fisherman can have his own freezer, or a number of them can combine, and with a single freezer, lay up an abundant supply of bait. A small ice house in each village would give ample supplies of ice for working the freezer. The result of the experiment goes to show that the herrings frozen in this way will keep even in small quantities, for a month. In large quantities, they could be kept for two, perhaps three, months.

WOMEN DISGUISED AS MEN.

Some Romantic Stories Recalled by a British War Office Memo.

The recent attempt made by the naval officials to hush up what would have furnished material for a scandal of unusual dimensions has apparently been successful. This was that in more than one vessel of war females, dressed in male attire, had been acting as officers' private servants. Rumor even went so far as to say that some of these girls were highly connected. The affair revives the recollection of many cases of women in breeches, says London Truth.

It is said that 150 women disguised as men were discovered in the United States army of the Potomac in 1862.

The list of strange impostures would of itself fill pages, the narrative of their conception and fulfillment would occupy several volumes. Some of them have been quite purposeless; some have been daring and well affected, but the shrewdest and most daring of all have been criminal in design and too often successful.

The late Col. Burnaby told of the discovery of a woman who served as a soldier in the ranks of the army of Don Carlos in 1874. She was in uniform and lived and fought just as the other soldiers, but a priest in whose parish she had lived identified her. Don Carlos removed her to the nurses' quarters, but she begged to be sent back to the ranks. He laughed. "Not to the regiment of men, but when I find a battalion of women you shall be colonel!"

In Australia not so many years ago there was a woman who traveled under the alias of Edward de Lacy Evans. For years she was mistaken for a man, and she is stated to have been married as a man three times. Her true sex was discovered upon her reception into Kew Lunatic asylum. She eventually recovered her reason and returned to her home.

The career of Mary Ann Talbot contains a still further flavor of romance. She was the reputed daughter of the earl of Talbot, and at 14 years she fell into the hands of a deserting French private, who, after a short time, married her. She is stated to have been married as a man three times. Her true sex was discovered upon her reception into Kew Lunatic asylum. She eventually recovered her reason and returned to her home.

It is strikingly noticeable that many of these impostures were fatally attractive to the men. As we have seen, Mary Ann Talbot unwittingly captivated the heart of the American captain's niece, who married three wives, must also have been a very pretty fellow.

THE HEAT OF THE SUN.

It is Twelve Thousand Six Hundred Degrees Fahrenheit.

How hot is the sun? That is a question that astronomers and physicists have been trying for years to solve, and they are not yet satisfied that they know the true answer. In fact, it may be said, they are certain they do not know it, although they are able to report progress, from time to time, in the direction of the truth.

The most recent trustworthy investigation is that of M. De Chasteller, who fixes the effective temperature of the sun at twelve thousand six hundred degrees Fahrenheit. It may, he thinks, be either hotter or colder than that figure indicated, but the extent of eighteen hundred degrees either way.

Previous to this investigation of M. De Chasteller the temperature of the sun had been fixed at eighteen thousand degrees Fahrenheit by Roettig, and that result was looked upon by many leading astronomers as probably the nearest to the actual fact of any that had yet been obtained.

It will be noticed that the latter estimate takes 3,000 degrees more, but this is a trifling difference with the falling off in the estimate of the temperature of the sun made by some of the earlier investigators. The celebrated French astronomer, who maintained that the solar temperature was not less than eighteen million degrees Fahrenheit, but he himself afterward found reasons for dropping down to two hundred and fifty thousand degrees. Such estimates of the sun's temperature as are based on the heat of the solar surface, since it begins to compare with temperatures that we can produce artificially. The highest artificial temperature has been estimated by Professor Siemens at about four thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

But it must be remembered that there are certain arbitrary assumptions, which may or may not be correct, involved even in the most careful investigation of this subject, and that, at any rate, the sun is undoubtedly much hotter underneath than it is at its glowing and visible surface.

BACK FROM THE CENTURIES.

Ghastly Proof of Horrible Disasters, Some of Which Eclipse Those of Our Times.

While the horrors of the mining disaster in Wales are still upon us a ghastly story of a similar event comes from China: It was known from the records that in 1494 a terrible accident had happened in the Anhui district. A few days ago a mining party reopened the old shaft. There they found the bodies of 170 men just as they were struck down 400 years ago. The absence of light and air had kept the bodies in fresh preservation. China is a long way off, and the story will need corroboration, but more incidents of the same kind have happened than is generally supposed.

In the spring of 1796 the ruined cemetery of the Earls of Killybeg was opened by some vandals, and the bodies of Lady Killybeg and her child were found as perfect as on the day they were entombed in 1771. "On June 12," says the minister of the parish, "I saw the body of her ladyship. It was quite entire, every feature and every limb was full as in life, the shroud clear and fresh, and the color of the ribbons bright. The child lay at her knee, the features composed as if he had been asleep, and the bodies of the two children. The body seemed to have been preserved in some liquid of the appearance of brandy; though perfectly transparent it had lost all pungent qualities, its taste being that of pure water."

Curiously enough, the bodies when exposed to the air did not crumble into dust. For several weeks they underwent no visible change, though sullied by the drops of grease from the candles held over them for months after, though pressed with the finger, did they yield to the touch, but seemed to retain the elasticity of life.

At the monastery of the Capuchins, in Palermo, there is a vault in which are niches in which the bodies are placed upright, and clothed in a coarse dress, with the head and arms and feet bare.

They are prepared for the situation by placing them under a grillwork over a slow fire, and the bodies are dried in the sun. The skin, which looks like pale-colored leather, remains entire, and the character of the features is preserved. Among the most remarkable historical instances of the preservation of the dead is that of Edward I., whose tomb was opened in 1570, and his body, after a lapse of 463 years, was undecayed.

Body of Canute, the Dane, who ruled in England in 1017, was found "very fresh" in 1766 by the workmen repairing Winchester cathedral. No device of art, however, appears equal to the simple process of burial in peat moss. In 1569 three Roman soldiers, in the dress of their country, were dug out of a moss of great extent, called Kasey Moss. When found after a lapse of 1,500 years, "they were quite fresh and plump. A most romantic incident in this connection happened some years ago in Sweden.

In digging in a peat moss, the bodies of several persons who had been missing for years were discovered. The dead had suffered from the cold, but the few living persons who could recognize them. Among them was a woman of 70 who had been engaged to be married to one of the long lost individuals. The contrast between the old and the young was so striking that the old woman, who had been over her young lover, is described as having been inexpressibly touched.

PROFIT SHARING IN PARIS.

Our Establishment Has Kept It Up for More Than Fifty Years.

The Parisian painter and decorator, Leclair, was born the son of a country shoemaker. After working in the fields and as a mason's boy, he arrived in Paris penniless, at the age of 17. He apprenticed himself to a house painter, and in ten years became a master. As soon as he had secured his own footing in the trade, he turned his mind to improving the condition of those who worked in it. His first step was to seek a substitute for white lead, which he found injurious to their health. This he succeeded in doing. Much uncertainty, however, as to the propriety of position, he went on to find a system by which every man in his employment received as a bonus a part of the regular profits of his trade.

For regular and permanent workmen he also established a mutual aid society, supported at first by the voluntary contributions of members, but subsequently by the receipt of another considerable portion of the profits. The business can be only become partners in the business, but also secured a large addition to their wages as well as ample provision for old age sickness or accident. Between 1862 and 1872, he had a rise in wages, leaving \$200,000. Leclair had paid the sum of \$220,000 in bonuses to his workmen and in contribution to their mutual aid or provident society. His business was then carried on by two managing partners, chosen by the workmen out of their own number. It had a capital of \$64,000, belonging half to the managing partners and half to the mutual aid society.

The mutual aid society owned a capital of \$310,000, including its shares in the capital of the business. It had 105 members, besides fifty-one who were living upon their retired allowances. To the regular workman it secured large yearly bonuses upon his aggregate wages; all the advantages of an ordinary benefit club; a life pension of \$240 per annum, payable on his completing his 50th year of life and his twentieth year of work for the concern; one-half of his pension continued to his widow for life; a sum of \$200 payable to his family at his death; and the certainty that, if he were disabled, and his family brought to poverty, he could be supported in the course of his employment, would not be left without permanent means of support.

Wanted a Fairy Story.

Little Johnny—"Tell us a story, uncle. Uncle Wayback (from the West)—"All right, children. You want a true story, I suppose."

Little Johnny—"No, tell us one of those fairy stories about cyclones, and grasshoppers, and things that you were telling the company last evening."

Equal to All Occasions.

Goodfellow—"Wasn't that Nicellio who just asked you?" Sweet Girl—"Yes; I told the maid to tell him I was not at home." "Suppose he finds out that you are?" "I'll tell him that I thought it was you."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to Business Men. Machinery is being set up at Newark, N. J., for manufacturing ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen.

The pecan belongs to the family of hickory, and is found growing in its wild state, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, but principally in the rich soil along the Wabash, Missouri, and Mississippi, and many rivers in Texas and Arkansas.

The latest mail advices from Kobe, Japan, are to July 10th, when the rice season was reported closed. The exports for the season amounted to 44,465 tons dressed and 20,401 tons polished, making a total of 64,866 tons, and comparing with last season's shipments at 60,641 tons undressed, 32,423 tons dressed, or a total of 93,064 tons.

Manufacturers of ostrich feathers, says the Economist's Berlin correspondent, are very busy. They have ahead a season such as they have not seen for many years. It cannot be said that any special article in this branch is a leader, everything made of ostrich feathers being good. Long and half-long feathers find a good market. Ostrich feather trimming is liked. In this latter are seen many variations. Chinese and rolled borders have entirely disappeared, but in their place are seen borders made of small feathers in the form of a large strip of ostrich feather on which are added small tips. This style has so far been brought out in black only.

The production of copper throughout the world in 1903 has been given at 17,250 tons for Germany, 180 tons for the Argentine Republic, 425 for Austria-Hungary, 7,500 for Australia, 2,500 for Bolivia, 4,000 for Canada, 6,000 for Cape Colony, 54,270 for Spain and Portugal, 14,210 for the United States, 21,350 for Chili, 400 for England, 2,040 for Newfoundland, 2,300 for Italy, 18,000 for Japan, 8,450 for Mexico, 400 for Peru, 5,000 for Russia, 750 for Sweden, and 2,850 for Venezuela. This makes a total of 305,775 tons, against 289,845 in 1902, 279,491 in 1901, and 289,830 in 1890. The average price per ton was 1,093 francs in 1893, 1,150 in 1902, 1,277 in 1901, and 1,135 in 1900.

Not that the duty on bituminous coal going into the United States may be regarded as fixed at 15 cents per ton, some interest has been aroused as to its possible effect upon the Dominion Coal Company, which operates in Cape Breton and in that sort of coal. The Boston Globe had an article on the company, which denied, on the authority of its treasurer, the statement that the company was organized on the distinct understanding that its future was to depend upon the placing of coal upon the free list. Not only so, but the company is unable to supply the present demands upon it from within the Dominion of Canada. Something like 500,000 tons of the total output of about 1,000,000 tons is being sent to Montreal alone, and the company's agents there would take much more if they could get it. "In fact," says Mr. McLennan, "the business of the company is so profitable that it is not possible in the near future."

Culverwell, Brooks & Co., London, Eng., in their latest circular say: "The hide trade has been rather quiet, with a little more enquiry at the low prices current, but no disposal at any marked improvement. The heavy supplies of cheap foreign leather still deter our manufacturers from extending operations. The market has been sold to small extent, the firmness of holders preventing larger transactions. Dry hides have moved rather freely, the supplies pressing on the market having been reduced. East India hides remain almost a dead letter, and no sales beyond sample sales are reported." Of leather the circular says: "The market for English tanned leather has been extremely quiet, and at weaker prices no extensive business has been carried through. East India tanned hides have met a better trade, and values are higher all round for Madras, but unchanged for Bombay. Australian sales of common quality have sold very slowly at the lowest quotations, but the better tannages are steady."

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Health of the Troops is Very Good Considering the Climate.

A recently issued governmental report gives some interesting statistics concerning the health of British troops in India. A royal commission appointed in 1903 reported that the death-rate of white troops in that country had for some years averaged sixteen in the thousand, that this terrible expenditure of human life was unnecessary, and that the death-rate might, by certain practicable reforms, be reduced to twenty, and ultimately when the general sanitary condition of the country was improved—to ten per thousand. The former of these standards was reached in the decade 1870-9, and near approaches to the latter have been made in subsequent years. In 1883, when the death rate was 10.8, the most recent experience, however, is of a less encouraging character. In 1892, for instance, the report for which has just been issued, the death rate was 17 in the thousand, as against 14.7 in the decade 1882-91; the ratio of "admissions to hospital" was 15.17 per thousand, as compared with 14.48 in the same decade; and the ratio of "constant sick" was 34 per thousand, as compared with 24.7 per thousand in the earlier period. The ratio of invaliding alone shows a slight improvement, having fallen from 26 per thousand in 1882-91 to 24 per thousand in 1892.

Minimizing the accident character of single years by a comparison of longer periods, it appears that the death-rate of the decade 1881-90 was 14.24 per thousand, as compared with 12.34 per thousand in the decade 1870-79; that the ratio of admission to hospital was 14.71 per thousand for the latter period, as against 14.75 in the earlier; and that the ratio of "constantly sick" rose from 60 in the thousand to 73. In making the comparison it is to be remembered that in the decade 1881-90 large malarious regions, Burma and Beloochistan, were added to the British Empire, and that recent changes in the terms of service have brought a large number of young men at a younger age, and remove them from it just as he is becoming acclimatized.

"You don't seem as well known in this city as you were at home," said the visitor. "I'm not," answered the young man proudly. "I don't owe anybody here a cent."

MARRIAGE IN BURMAH.

The Tie is Easily Formed and Easily Dissolved.

A chapter in the Burmah census report, dealing with what is called the "civilization" of the people, gives much interesting information regarding marriage in that country. From the tables marriage appears to be much less common than in India, but this is said to be due to the fact that there is a child marriage among the Buddhists and worshippers, who form the bulk of the population. Moreover, in Burmah marriage is generally the result of mutual affection between the parties after they have reached years of discretion.

On the other hand, marriage is more common there than in European countries, for the tie is more easily formed and more easily dissolved, while motives of prudence have not the same weight. Destitution is almost unknown and the wants of life in the temperate climate of Burmah are more easily satisfied than in the colder countries of northern Europe. A young Burmah couple can start life with a dais and a cooking pot. The universal banana supplies the material for building the house, and the fire, carrying the water from the well, and may even help to compose the dinner itself.

The wife is usually prepared to take a share in supporting the household, and thus she has gradually acquired a position of independence not always enjoyed by married women elsewhere. It has been decided that under the ancient Burmah custom prevailing in Burmah a husband cannot alienate property jointly acquired after marriage without the consent of his wife. Few marriages take place where either party is under 15, and the usual age is between 15 and 25. Polygamy now practically no longer exists, although in ancient times the Burmese were polygamists as well as slaveholders. Most Burmahs have only one wife and few more than one. The first or head wife, is usually the choice of the husband in his youth.

The ease with which divorce is obtained is said to be one of the causes why polygamy is so rare. The terms of divorce are said to be ancient rules, one of which is that the party wishing the separation can take his or her property and no more; the other party takes all the rest, including the children. The safeguard of the husband's property is not merely public opinion, which condemns too frequent divorces, but the self-respect of women, which prevents them from marrying a man who has divorced his wives too freely.

The privilege of perfect freedom in this respect is said to be rarely abused. "Divorce is very rare, a fact attributable equally, perhaps, to the high position occupied by women in the society, and to the custom with which marriage contracts are entered into and the extreme evenness of temper which characterizes both sexes."

BATHING ACCIDENTS.

Remarkable Case of the Resuscitation of a Bather in San Francisco.

In connection with the sad fatalities that occur from time to time where there are bathing and boating facilities, one of the haunting feelings one has in reading of them is that if only the attempt to restore consciousness had been continued long enough the life that was suspended might have been saved. In such cases it is difficult to say when the possibility of restoration has gone by. There was a remarkable case of resuscitation of a bather in San Francisco the other day, which should be published far and wide in order that efforts to save the apparently drowned may not be relaxed in any case that is not absolutely hopeless. A young man who could not swim was taken into the water at the bath station in San Francisco harbor, when he lost his footing and fell into the water. Some women who had accompanied him did not notice the accident at once, having stayed off to gather shells. When the young man's body was finally recovered it had been submerged fifteen minutes. A gentleman not familiar with the rules of restoring animation in such cases worked on the body for some time ineffectually. Finally a man connected with the life-saving station came up, and but for his arrival death would have undoubtedly resulted. The teeth of the young man were so tightly clenched that it was necessary to force a wedge of wood between them before the lungs could be relieved of water. Then the body was turned face upward, and the operation of restoring respiration was begun. Kneeling on the beach, the life-saver took hold of the waist, raising his knee as a pivot, he threw his weight forward, at the same time squeezing the waist with his hands so as to force everything in the chest toward the mouth. The pressure was deepened as he slowly counted one, two, three, and then he pulled with a final push, and took his first position. The same movements were repeated on the body after it was turned from face to back to five or fifteen minutes. From time to time the body was turned on the stomach, and again on the back, and this continued for at least two hours, until the gas had been expelled, full breathing, and convulsions had given place to condition of exhaustion. Whiskey was then administered, and the young man was wrapped in blankets. For several days he remained quietly at the bath station, until the danger of congestion of the lungs, which might have been caused by his exposure to the air.

The Australian Horse.

A London syndicate has entered upon a new Australian experiment, which will make the Australian horse an object of commerce in England. The first shipment of horses will soon arrive in London from Sydney, and if the animals find a ready market, the trade will be rapidly extended. As Australian horses are much below the English ones in price in the colony, and as on their arrival in England they are much more likely to rise in value, the English market level that to the price of the English horses down to their own, a profitable business probably lies before the syndicate. Losses caused by the voyage are not expected to be great. This new Australian venture will likely be of a nature to draw a groan from the British farmer; but as a scheme it is certainly a good one. The country at a young age, and remove him from it just as he is becoming acclimatized.

"You don't seem as well known in this city as you were at home," said the visitor. "I'm not," answered the young man proudly. "I don't owe anybody here a cent."

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

A late despatch sent from Regina to the Ottawa Journal states that:

"Following the example of Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the North-West Assembly proposes taking a prohibition plebiscite at the next general election. In the North-West Territories there is a strong temperance feeling and it is expected they will vote 2 to 1 in favor of prohibition. The Territories prior to being granted legislative powers, virtually had prohibition, no liquor being allowed to be sold, but a couple of years ago the legislature owing to the difficulty found in enforcing the law over such an extensive area, passed a liquor law. But now the people as a whole are dissatisfied and want to revert to the original state."

How many more times will it be necessary to explain that the law that prevailed in the Territories prior to the introduction of license was no prohibition law. Under a prohibition law a lieutenant-governor would not have power to grant licenses for 4 per cent beer, which, if it did not intoxicate men, made them sick and silly; he would not have power to grant indiscriminate "permits" for strong liquors. Until Royal's permit-granting era opened, the law did fairly good service; there was a possibility of detecting and punishing offenders; but with Royal's advent "permits" became so common that there was no difficulty in borrowing one to cover an illegal importation of whiskey. Yet even under that reign of practically free whiskey, statistics go to show that less liquor was consumed and less drunkenness prevailed than under the present system.

The Legislative Assembly has decided to continue the present liquor license system. Petitions from various organizations representing a large number of people were presented, and quite an interesting debate followed Mr. Oliver's resolution. Mr. Mowat's amendment was an ingenious bit of verbiage, without either point or weight, yet it accomplished the purpose of the motion, who evidently desired to ignore the question on its merits, and to be successful at an early hour in the day, and the petitioners throughout the country have to face the fact that their representations were not treated with common courtesy.

Were it not for the seriousness of the question it would be amusing to note the manner in which the subject matter of the petition was ignored. It is amusing to find a man who will not be afraid of the House openly declaring and advocating the liquor traffic, and who has been too often shown to be the greatest source of crime, poverty and wretchedness. Men will endeavor to pass laws looking toward the protection of the people's property and rights so, but the liquor business is a standing menace to human life, as well as the social, financial and moral interest of the people. Why should the business be protected? Why should a few people be permitted by law to carry on a business that degrades and demoralizes society to such a alarming extent. It is worse than childish, it is an acknowledgment of conscious weakness and legislative inefficiency to reply "It always has been sold and it always will be sold."

There are many people in this country who think this question equal in importance to that of tariffs, freight rates or prairie fires. And the practical and independent spirit of this day and country is leading them to ask if they cannot find men who will honestly and honestly represent their views on this question as well as on others. Certainly it is a very reasonable and timely view of the situation to take. Some prohibitionists have as clear and comprehensive a grasp of the whole political situation as any who are not prohibitionists. The temperance people have in their power to give their opinions and convictions a very pronounced and unanimous expression in the near future; it is to be hoped that they will accept Mr. Mowat's suggestion and express themselves on the question. The most emphatic and effective expression of opinion will be that of casting a vote for such candidates as are pledged to the principle and policy of prohibition.

Dr. Charles G. Davis, of Chicago, in a paper read before the National Temperance Convention and printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, speaking of the National Temperance Hospital of Chicago, says:

"The basic principles upon which this institution rests may be formulated as follows:

1. Alcohol is a poison.
2. When taken into the system, it is not assimilated, but passes the "round of the circulation, and is finally thrown off through the organs of excretion unchanged.
3. While passing through the body it disturbs the various physiological processes and in this way lays the foundation for disease.

4. It does not stimulate and strengthen, but it depresses and weakens.

5. As it is not a stimulant, it cannot be a food.

6. As it disturbs every physiological process, it cannot be a medicine.

7. There is no disease affecting the body that cannot be more successfully treated without than with the use of alcohol.

Speaking of the success which has attended the treatment of surgical and medical cases without the use of alcoholic or fermented drinks, he says:

"The lesson already taught has been sufficiently convincing to impress the most sceptical that alcohol is not only unnecessary as an active medicinal agent, but that, in a majority of cases, it is an actual hindrance to the recovery of the patient. Slowly but surely, every year, this great truth is being impressed on the minds of the medical profession."

The Fire Was Hot and "It" Boiled Over.

"The Chronicle is here to stay." By a weekly repetition of this startling and extraordinarily intelligent information, The Chronicle in its dungeon endeavored to keep its courage to the scratch.

But the growing chilliness of the reception accorded it, combined with the dreariness of its sanctum in the cellar, was more than human fortitude could bear.

Its courage oozed away and became absorbed in the dampness of its environment, while the barriers against its success raised by itself by unbusinesslike methods and an exhibition of the most utter incapacity in newspaper conduct, became higher and more impenetrable.

To keep the medium of life remaining in it from entire stagnation a powerful stimulant was necessary. The TIMES applied the stimulant in the form of a stinging rebuke to its utter disregard of the principles of truth.

The stimulant acted quickly and with effect. As spirits will revive and prolong the life of the dying man, so acted the stimulant upon The Chronicle. As a pin deftly applied to the nether portion of a drowsy boy will cause a laughable exhibition of energy wastefully expended, so did the pin of rebuke applied to the well-nigh extinct Chronicle cause a most astonishing and ridiculous exhibition of newspaper exhortations and gymnastics.

The TIMES hastened to take back a former statement, made in good faith, that The Chronicle was incapable of making itself ridiculous. It has to be admitted that it has the power to make itself ridiculous. A challenge could safely be made, that no instance can be found in modern or primeval newspaper history to equal in supreme ridiculousness the remarkable effusion hysterically evolved and frantically circulated in The Chronicle last week.

The Chronicle has since its removal hither professed a desire to steer clear of a wordy newspaper warfare; and THE TIMES believes it was sincere in that expression. It had learned a lesson from experience in Virden, where its weekly pages full of senseless editorial vituperation of its rival made it the laughing-stock of the Manitoba press, and so disgusted the reading public that its removal became a necessity. Here, however, it claimed that its readers would have its undivided attention. It is therefore a singular compliment that it pays THE TIMES, in devoting the entire editorial space of one issue to this journal, to the exclusion of valuable dissertations and expositions on divers important subjects, which its readers are so anxiously, but apparently in vain, awaiting.

It is a fortunate thing for The Chronicle—but a fact which does not tend to give weight to its two-column article—that there is no one on whom to fasten the responsibility for the article. An air of mystery has pervaded the question of the proprietorship of The Chronicle for the past month. It was rumored that the alleged proprietor was sick of it, and was endeavoring to foist it upon an unsuspecting and inexperienced friend who had developed a newspaper ambition; that, in fact, the proprietor was willing to assist in supplying to his friend's experience a long-felt want. Now, while the article was published under the name of Mr. Watkins, the even the worst enemy of that gentleman would not accuse him of writing it. However, by allowing his name to be used, he became responsible. Does he face the responsibility? No. Either before or immediately after the article was circulated Mr. Watkins shook the dust of the town from his coat-tails and wended his way westward. As a fitting good-bye to the gentleman,

after our cordial greeting when he came to the town, THE TIMES is constrained to use the words of the good old recitation entitled "Brother Watkins's Farewell." His departure brings to mind the last sentence, "And as the old grey mare cantered over the hill, she waved her melancholy tail, which seemed to say, farewell-ah, Brother Watkins-ah, farewell!"

We promised to stay with you, Brother Watkins, and we stayed; yet whether ye go we cannot come.

But, as has been said, none will accuse Brother Watkins of the article, and his successor will doubtless deny all knowledge of it; so here we have an article straying around without a father, a candidate for a founding asylum. Could the father be discovered, it would doubtless be found that he is a fit and fully developed candidate for another kind of asylum.

Where is the father? Did any who waded to the finale of the article pay attention to the closing paragraph? It says: "The present editor intends taking a 'change of air, and the endeavor of his successor will be to conduct 'The Chronicle in the future as it 'has been conducted in the past.'"

What remarkable divination put the "present editor" in possession of the intentions of "his successor"? Does not this point to the fact that the present editor and his successor were one and the same. If that is not conclusive, another quotation may be given—"We will again, 'should our rival editors profit by 'this lesson, extend the hand of 'fellowship.' It is clearly meant that "his successor" will extend the hand of fellowship.

"His successor," then, was the father of the article, and that "his successor" has already on the street denied its origin is proof that he is ashamed of his own production. In his seething brain the ideas may to himself have appeared to carry some point, but cold type has a painful effect on conglomerated and half-natured ideas. The article is verily not one to make its author proud. It is in the main but a rehearsal of former squibs, all of which we had already answered and disproven. It reiterates the exploded statements that THE TIMES is simulating independence and retails private conversations; and makes a new charge that THE TIMES prints "thrashy pen-pictures." This last is a poser; The Chronicle has evidently felt the sting of the lash hidden in the pen-pictures and therefore may be presumed to know whereof it speaks in that regard.

It says that THE TIMES commits acts of plagiarism by stealing its news. THE TIMES denies this point blank. We should feel ourselves humbled indeed were we forced to go to The Chronicle for news. Further, we will this time adopt The Chronicle's favorite method, and shout "you're another!" Compare the town council report in last week's Chronicle with the report in THE TIMES of two weeks ago. They are identical. The Chronicle stole that report from us *holus bolus*. It evidently knows a good report when it sees it, even though it cannot evolve one.

In a late issue THE TIMES produced proof that The Chronicle's bare-faced denial regarding the insertion of dead ads, etc., was neither more nor less than brazen falsehood. The manner of The Chronicle's reply is further proof of this. We cited actual cases, from which it says it will take "one or two at random." As a matter of fact it takes only one, and such luck attended its random selection, that the one chosen is the only one in which there is a loop-hole for quibbling. The case in point was of a two-column ad. contracted for for a month and run five weeks; we said the ad was dead when last inserted. Its reply is a further exhibition of lack of knowledge of newspaper conduct. In a weekly newspaper four weeks constitute an advertising month. The Chronicle says that it varies from four to five. If its ignorance is not feigned, it is pitiable. THE TIMES carried an ad. for the same merchant for the same month; that the merchant understood the month was ended at the expiration of four weeks, we took from his instructions to take the ad out; he at the same time told us he had instructed The Chronicle likewise. This constituted our "nefarious practice of a low detective" on that case, and our information regarding the other specific cases mentioned came to us incidentally, in similar manner. The Chronicle's low insinuation in this connection directed against a reputable citizen is absolutely baseless. The gentleman against whom the insinuation is levelled

was not the source of information in a single instance. And until The Chronicle answers the charges contained in all the specific instances, it has not cleared its character of the stain of brazen mendacity. We will remind it of the cases: A veterinary surgeon's card; a 1-col. hardware advt., and a half-col. general store advt.

To make an opening to call us a liar The Chronicle has the effrontery to add to one statement. It thus quotes, "that almost half the 'other advs. were put in to square past due debts.' What we said was, 'that almost half the other 'advs. were put in to square 'debts.' This statement we can prove; its version of it, we probably could not prove, although we positively know that at the commencement it secured several advs. to square past due accounts, which but for the existence of the accounts would not have been given it.

To quote from The Chronicle, "THE TIMES viewed from a literary standpoint may not be characterized by an extraordinary display of literary genius," but its "politics and principles" are founded on the basic principle of truth, which, we take it, is the first essential to enduring success; and The Chronicle will have to very materially change its course ere it can lay claim to the same principle.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

To Irrigate the West. The C.P.R. and department is undertaking a work which will be the means of transforming a dry waste of country along their line, in extent about 1,000,000 acres, into a fertile farming district. Lying between Medicine Hat and Gleichen, on the C.P.R., there is a magnificent plateau, the only draw back to it is the lack of water supply. Mr. J. E. Douple, of the land department, returned Wednesday evening from west of Medicine Hat, where he has been engaged in taking levelings, with a view to the possibility of taking the waters from the rear of the Bow river and turning them over the plateau for irrigation purposes. He was accompanied by Mr. Pearce, of Calgary, the Government Inspector, and a party of helpers. After examining the report, Commissioner L. A. Hamilton will be able to make a statement as to the plans of the company.—Free Press.

A Poem to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Sperm Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

—AND—

CHICAGO

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai Gold mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

and all points in Eastern Canada, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul; H. Swinford, general agent, Winnipeg; H. J. BELM, Ticket Agent, 424 Main St., Winnipeg.

TRY

The New Confectionery

—FOR—

Fruits, Ice Cream

—AND—

all kinds of soft drinks.

HARRY HEALEY.

Furniture Business FOR SALE.

D. J. Robertson, REGINA,

Will sell his immense stock of furniture in small lots or in bulk. It all has to go by Dec. 31st, 1894. His store is no longer a

"ONE PRICE STORE;"

The buyer's bid takes the article every time. No reasonable offer refused, as the stock has to be cleared out before New Years. Write for Catalogue.

D. J. ROBERTSON, Scarth St., Regina.

HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

ever opened in Moose Jaw. Prices away down. Terms Cash

THOS. HEALEY'S

Confectionery Store.

Main Street, Moose Jaw

SHAVING PARLOUR.

—AND—

SHAVING

HAIR CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING.

H. W. CARTER.

—AND—

James Brass

—AND—

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

PRAIRIE FIRES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Council of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, on account of prairie fires occurring so frequently and attended with disastrous results, hereby request all parties who are cognizant of the origin of a prairie fire to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace setting forth the facts of the case fully, and that the J. P. make a return of such declaration to this Council.

By order, NELSON GREEN, Sec'y.

Colgan & Bates

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

RIVER STREET WEST.

Every Accommodation For the Traveling public.

First-Class Livery Rig's For Hire

HAY FOR SALE.

WEIGH SCALES IN CONNECTION

IMPORTED HACKNEY STALLION

No. 4,420.

IMPORTED MARCH, 1894.

MORELAND, 4,420. Foaled 1890. Is a purebred Hackney and registered in the English Hackney Stud Book. Color bay with black points. Stands 15 hands 3 inches high and weighs 1,250 lbs. Is perfectly sound, has fine symmetry and elegant action. It will be seen by the pedigree, which can be obtained from the proprietor, that Moreland possesses the best and most fashionable blood in England, both on the sire and dam's side.

Moreland will stand for the service of mares for the season of 1894 at Wilson & McDonald's Livery and Feed stables

WM. WALSH, PROP.

Moose Jaw, Assa.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest ROUTE

—To the—

OLD COUNTRY I

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.
Mongolian—Allan Line Sept. 8
Laurentian—Allan Line Sept. 15
Sarnia—Dominion Line Sept. 8
Labrador—Dominion Line Sept. 15
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line Sept. 12
Lake Huron—Beaver Line Sept. 19

FROM NEW YORK
Berlin—American Line Sept. 12
New York—American Line Sept. 19
Germanic—White Star Line Sept. 22
Teutonic—White Star Line Sept. 19
Frisland—Red Star Line Sept. 12
Rijndam—Red Star Line Sept. 19
State of California Sept. 28
State of Nebraska Sept. 14

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$30; Steerage \$10 and upwards. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw. Or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

To Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points east.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma, San Francisco and Pacific Coast Ports.

AUSTRALIA FROM VANCOUVER.

S. S. Warrimoo Sept. 16
S. S. Arava Oct. 16

CHINA AND JAPAN

FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of China Sept. 17
Empress of India Oct. 12

LAKE STEAMERS.

From Fort William.

Athabasca Sunday
Alberta Thursday
Connecting Trains from Moose Jaw Fridays and Saturdays at 11:50 o'clock.

For full information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

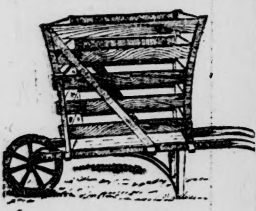
PRACTICAL FARMING.

Live Stock on the Farm.

The most successful farmer in these days is the specialist, without doubt, where it is possible to make a specialty of any one crop, but there are numerous farms on which it is impossible from the configuration of the land to devote it to any one crop, because of the impossibility of plowing considerable portions of it. In such a case the owner of the land must resort to live stock and become a mixed farmer, and to make this successful he must use good judgment and keep good stock, for native stock is everywhere recognized as a profitable kind of keep, if not a positive damage. With improved breeds of cattle, hogs or sheep, the mixed farmer can make a fair profit on his investment even when prices are low, and at present prices stock raising on hill lands where cropping is beset with difficulties, presents quite an attractive promise of profit. Cattle and sheep are more suitable for hilly sections than swine or horses. Swine must be grown where the corn crop is one of the staples, for under our system of feeding this grain must be fed to the swine that is dependent on for finishing them for market. Horses are not high enough in price to make it an object to the general farmer to breed them, and cattle or sheep seem to be the only hope of hill farmers. If good home markets are near, dairy farming seems the most promising form of cattle raising, as there is always a good demand for first-class dairy product, and we know of a number of farmers in the hilly counties of Ohio who are making a great success of farm dairying. Sheep will do well on the most barren hills, and as lands in such sections are always cheap, an area large enough to give the sheep plenty of room is nearly always available. In these portions of the country if the manure is carefully looked after, the tillage portions can be kept at a high degree of fertility and the sheep kept will be by no means the only ones that may be counted on for the productivity of the fields that are farmed will be largely increased.

Enging a Wheelbarrow's Usefulness.

It is often desirable to wheel away from a lawn or garden, light rubbish, straw, hay, or vines, for which purpose the ordinary wheelbarrow does not give sufficient accommodation. So often it is desired to wheel away light but bulky loads of this sort that such an arrangement as is shown in the illustration will be found very serviceable. It is simply a light rack frame that



WHEELBARROW WITH RACK FRAME.

can be attached to the barrow in the same way that the ordinary sides are attached, the addition of a couple of sockets near the handles being the only necessary addition to the barrow in order to accommodate the rack. The construction is so plainly shown in the sketch that added explanation is not needed.

More Potash Needed.

The need of more potash in fertilizing is becoming more and more apparent every year, and the experiment stations are sending out some information of value in this direction. When the country was new and first brought into cultivation there was a good supply of potash in the soil in an available shape, and its need was not so deeply felt. Wood ashes are valuable because of the large percentage of potash in them, and should all be saved. Professor Brooks furnishes the following, which will well repay a careful perusal by farmers in all parts of our country:

1. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved lands.
2. The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrement.
3. When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.
4. When manures are exposed to rains much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.
5. Nearly all the special fertilizers are especially rich in phosphoric acid, and do not contain enough potash.
6. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.
7. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still, nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.
8. As a result of the above conditions our soil seems to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.
9. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.
10. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 pounds of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 pounds of muriate of potash or one ton (2000 bushels) of good wood ashes will do this.
11. With ordinary farm or stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 pounds of muriate of potash has given profitable results.
12. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the pail, a richer manure heap, and store-houses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a soil which, when turned under, will help every other crop.
13. For the potato crop the sulphate appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree; 300 to 400 pounds of high grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element.
14. For oats, rye and grass, nitrates of soda applied just as the growth begins in spring has proved very beneficial; 300 to 400 pounds per acre should be applied.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Prof. Koch's Anti-Toxine Cure to Be Introduced in New York.

The anti-toxine treatment discovered by Prof. Koch, and worked out in the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin, which is said to be a positive cure for diphtheria, will be introduced into New York by the Board of Health as soon as an appropriation can be secured for the purpose. Prof. Hermann Briggs, of the Health Board, recently returned from a visit to Berlin, where he had been investigating the efficacy of the lymph and the result of his labors was read to the health department the other morning by Health Commissioner Cyrus Edson. As treated by Prof. Koch and his associates, in 250 cases the anti-toxine treatment proved that when applied within the first 24 hours all cases were cured. When inoculated on the second day the disease 97 per cent. recovered; on the third day 97 per cent.; on the fourth day 76 per cent., and on the fifth day, 57 per cent. By the treatment any person who has been exposed to the disease can be rendered immune if the symptoms have not been developed. If cases are treated early the mortality rate can be rendered practically nothing. The average mortality of true diphtheria is 25 per cent.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighly Interest in His Boiling-Nature of Domestic and North-Gathered His Boiling Nature.

Buffalo has a horse hospital.

Trains are making the run between Boston and New York, 232 miles, in five hours.

The first trolley cars to be fitted and used to carry the United States mail are those which run from Brooklyn to Coney Island.

Chicago has a domestic Science Association, which proposes to build an institution where women will be instructed in home duties.

Ex-Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, according to a Western paper, is now acting as a country store in the northeastern part of Iowa.

Arthur Breen, a six-year-old boy, of Lebanon, Pa., died from the effects of swallowing a tadpole, which his little companion had forced into his mouth.

There are 15,600 salaried employees on the lists of New York city, and the total expenditures of the city government were \$89,000,000 for the year.

The right of a telephone company to cut limbs from trees to prevent their interference with the wires is to be tested by the United States Supreme Court.

Miss Frances E. Willard attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that while she was visiting in England they made her eat five hearty meals a day.

At Washington there is a list of all the known anarchists in the world, and their place of residence when last heard from. The French Government has a similar list.

Mrs. F. Marion Crawford is an enthusiastic sailor and accompanies her husband on many of his yachting expeditions. She is also an accomplished linguist and musician.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a ball or party of any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form part of her escort.

Carp has become so plentiful in the sloughs along the Columbia river in Oregon that fishermen have offered to supply farmers with any desired quantity for manure at \$5 per ton.

One of the most industrious ministers in Georgia is W. M. Jones, colored, of Prattburg. He works a crop during the week and walks 25 miles every Sunday in filling his appointments.

Dr. R. Baynes, of Rockland, Me., is 99 years old, but has good teeth and eyesight, uses neither liquor, tobacco, tea nor coffee, and sleeps in an iron chair for the sake of its supposed magnetic value.

Miss Grace Hawthorne, daughter of the well-known writer, is famous for her wit and thinks nothing of a 10-mile walk—before breakfast, perhaps, but any time between sunrise and sunset.

The greatest hand factory, where handles of axes, hammers, and all sorts of tools are made of the best hickory, and are shipped by the millions to all parts of the world, is located at Louisville, Ky.

It is proposed to erect an electric overland road from the Chicago Post Office to the Exposition grounds, to transit the mail at a high rate of speed. The road will be built over the tops of the houses.

Mrs. Sophia Wansler, of Sheboygan, Mich., has grown rich by a peculiar industry. She built a gas works several years ago and sold it to the town at a great advance. Now she is building the village waterworks.

Mrs. Stella B. Conger, wife of ex-Senator O. C. Conger, of Michigan, died recently and her will leaves him the sum of \$150 a month, and makes provision for his funeral and for the erection of a suitable monument over his remains.

At the Boston Schoolboys' Society reunion recently Joseph D. Jones gave his reminiscences as a schoolboy 92 years ago. He is 97 years old. Nobody can be a member of the society but has not been out of school a full half century.

Etta, N. J., can boast of the strongest woman in that state. Her name is Kate Kuhn, and she is styled the female Sandow. She is only 19, but has a handsome and symmetrical form, and her muscles stand out like those of a trained athlete.

James R. Sovereign, the new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is about 43 years of age. He was a stone-cutter and designer until 10 years ago, and is a notary public, and the made Williams bridge a good, bustling town out of the sleepy village it was. Incidentally, she has made \$150,000 during the past four years.

IDEAS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY H. E. DEAN, R. S. A., PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

The question, which is better, to pay patrons of cheese factories according to the percentage of fat in their milk, or to pay them according to weight of milk? having been very much discussed at dairy conventions, farmers' institutes, and in the press, it was decided to conduct, at the dairy department of the College, during the present year, a series of experiments bearing on the point at issue. Besides this, we have asked about 75 cheese-makers in different parts of the Province to co-operate with us in the work. The plan of the experiment is to make cheese at the dairy here for one week of each month throughout the season, beginning with May. The cheese-makers have been asked to make one experiment each month and send in the report on blank forms furnished by the Experimental Union in connection with the College.

We select normal milk with as wide a variation in the percentage of fat as we can get. Most of the milk used here has been supplied by our Dairy and Farm herds. In addition, we bought about 150 pounds per day from neighboring farmers. In all, five herds have contributed the milk used in the May and June experiments, which are here reported. Most of our cows give milk of good quality. We test each cow weekly by composite tests and put the milk from all the cows testing over 3.6 per cent. into one can, and the milk testing under this into another can. To supplement this, a quantity sufficient to make up 600 pounds per day has been bought—chiefly poor milk.

The chemical analyses of milk, whey, green cheese, and cured cheese are made from month to month in the chemical laboratory. The quantity of milk in each vat was 300 pounds. Two such vats of milk were made into cheese each day, under the same conditions as far as possible. The percentage of fat in milk and whey was determined by the Babcock method at the Dairy. One ounce of rennet, diluted in 4 ounces of water, was used for each 300 pounds of milk in both May and June. No coloring was used in the milk. A rennet test was made of each vat every day, in making the test we added 1 dram of Hansen's Rennet Extract to 8 ounces of milk at a temperature of 80° F., and noted the time required for coagulation. During the month of May the rennet test varied from 9 to 18 seconds, with an average of 14 when set. In June the tests varied from 14 to 18 seconds—average 16.

The temperature at which the milk was set varied from 82° to 92°, but nearly all the vats were set in both months at 86°.

The time required for coagulation varied from 11 to 28 minutes—average 19 minutes in May; in June the variation was from 20 to 30 minutes, with an average of 25 minutes. All the curds were heated to 95° for cooking. They were dipped on showing about one-eighth of an inch of acid on the hot iron. All curds were milled with the Harris mill, and at a time about half-way between dipping and salting. In May the salting was done at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 lbs. of milk. During June all curds were weighed when ready and salted at the rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 100 pounds of curd. They were put to press in 15 or 20 minutes after salting. Pressure was applied lightly at first in a "gang" press, having a spring head; and after 40 to 60 minutes the cheese were weighed and put back to press for about 20 hours. All cheese were weighed green with one press cloth on, and then put into the curing room. The May cheese were weighed again on June 2nd, and the June cheese on June 10th.

In spite of extra care taken of our own milk, some of the curds developed a peculiar flavor, and some were slightly grasy. A "starter" was used in some cases to hasten the ripening of the milk.

The average percentage of fat for the seven days, April 30th to May 7th, was 3.60 per cent. for the other 3-4 days. There were 2,180 lbs. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.60 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

The other vat (2,100 lb.), averaging 3.48 per cent. fat, made 194.75 lb. green cheese—183.25 cured—loss in curing 11.5 lb. The average number of lb. of green cheese made from 300 lb. of milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of milk used together in each vat. The amount of milk testing 3.48 per cent. fat, made 106.5 lb. green cheese and 194.75 lb. cured cheese. The loss in curing was 11.75 lb. The average amount of lb green cheese made from 300 lb. milk was 107.75 lb. The lb. of green cheese made for one pound of fat in the milk were 2.39. The average loss of fat in the way as determined by the Babcock method, was 0.26 per cent.

were judged on July 6th by the same men. The average score of "rich" milk cheese (4.18 per cent. fat) was 91; that made from milk averaging 3.60 per cent. fat scored 93 points. The two cheese which score the highest number of points in May and June were made out of milk testing 3.2 and 3.4 per cent. fat.

It is yet too soon to draw definite conclusions from our work, but so far it would indicate:

1. An increased percentage of fat in the milk gives an increased yield of cheese, though not in the same proportion.

2. That a pound of butter-fat in milk ranging from 3.2 to 3.7 per cent. will make more cheese than a pound of fat in milk ranging from 3.6 to 4.5 per cent. fat.

3. That there need not necessarily be more loss of fat in whey from rich milk up to 4.5 per cent. fat than from poor milk, though we did notice a little more "grassy" whey from 3.6 to 4.5 per cent. fat.

4. The milk containing the same per cent. of fat, does not always give the same yield of cheese, especially when comparing one day with another or one vat with another. April 30th, 300 lb. of 3.9 per cent. milk made 281 lb. cured cheese; May 1st, same quantity and quality 281 lb. cured cheese. It made 281 lb. May 1st, 300 lb. of 3.60 per cent. milk made 241 lb. cured cheese; May 2nd, 271 lb. June 6th, 28 lb. May 4th, both vats tested 3.7 per cent. and each made 271 lb. June 8th, 3.7 per cent. milk made 281 lb. cured cheese.

This question has been a vexing one in factories, where payment by test has been adopted. It has been found that the yield of cheese does not always increase with the fat, and the discrepancy is doubtless due to differences in conditions of milk, methods of making, and state of the weather.

It has been felt by practical men that paying according to the fat alone, gives the patron who furnishes the milk more than his just share of the proceeds, and the patron sending poor milk less than he is entitled to.

To overcome this difficulty it has been suggested by one of our prominent young dairymen of western Ontario, to add one cent to each man's butter-fat reading. For instance, a patron who sends an average of 4 per cent. milk, call his test 5 per cent. and pay him 5 cents per cent. call it 4; and so on with all the tests. When this was first suggested, I was not favorably inclined towards the plan; but the results would seem to indicate that the plan is a fair one, and the fat readings in these tests are more nearly correct than paying by weight of milk or by the fat alone.

I have further data on this point, and in the meantime we ask the co-operation of all cheese-makers and factories who are paying by test to help to settle the question, as it is one that affects all patrons. Every factory that has a tester, should select a number of poor milk and put the poor milk in one vat and the rich in another. Note the per cent. fat, weight of milk used, yield and quality of cheese made from each, and send the results to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. From the data thus secured we can more nearly arrive at the just method for all. Let every factory be a small experiment station until this point is settled.

A MONTREAL MYSTERY SOLVED.
Mr. John Baile, a Coal Merchant, Says He Was Drugged and Confined in an Insane Asylum.

Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, as all will admit after perusing the following detail of a case just brought to light in Montreal. During the fall of 1899 a well-known man, named John Baile, coal merchant, of St. James street west, Montreal, suddenly disappeared, and up to a week or two ago he was mourned by the family as dead. Mr. Baile, it appears, was in slight financial difficulties at the time, but there was nothing to warrant anything like suicidal intent, so this theory was dismissed by all who were acquainted with the missing man's habits. The murder theory, however, gained a good many adherents, and one of the "toughs" round town was even suspected of taking Mr. Baile's life for a sum of money the merchant allegedly had in his possession at the time of the disappearance. Detectives were placed on the case, but little headway was made; yet few believed that Mr. John Baile was ever again to be seen in the flesh. Having seen a Montreal paper of the United Workmen, and there being \$2,000 due to the dead man's heirs in case of death, the officials of St. Lambert lodge took all possible steps to trace him, but all to no purpose. Petitions were sent into the grand lodge of Ontario and the grand lodge of Quebec and the maritime provinces to fix the time at which the payment of assessments should cease, and the beneficiaries to be paid by the support of a widow, as Baile had no children. In the meantime his father had died, leaving considerable property to be divided amongst the different members of the family, so another motive was suggested in order if possible to find the missing man. A few days since a brother-in-law of the supposed deceased happened in New York, and to his great surprise and joy came across Mr. Baile, who seemed in good health and said he would probably return to Montreal at an early date. Baile declares that he was drugged, either in New York city or in Montreal, and when he came to his senses the unfortunate Montrealer was horrified to find himself in an insane asylum not far from the first named city. It is quite likely that more interesting details will follow as soon as Mr. Baile returns.

Revision of the Lists.
Section three of the electoral franchise act, passed at the recent session of the House of Commons, reads as follows:—

"For the purposes of the revision in the present year, section fifteen of the electoral franchise act, as the said section is enacted in section three of chapter eight of the statutes of 1890, as amended by section two of chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1891, shall be read and construed as if the words 'first day of June in each year' in the first and second lines thereof were substituted by the words 'first day of August' substituted therefor, and as if the word 'August' in the fourth line of subsection five thereof were struck out and the word 'October' substituted therefor." Section two of chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1891 substituted for the word August the words "up to but not later than the fifteenth day of August." As the act of 1894 applies to the enactment of 1890 as amended by the act of 1891, the revision of the lists for the present year must be received by the revising officer "up to but not later than October fifteenth."

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

All cheese were scored full points for finish. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points. The average score of the two judges of the cheese was 83 points.

Flavor. 35
Cloves. 20
Even color. 15
Finish. 10
100

FALL FUN.

Screach—"What part of Mrs. Screach's name do you like the best?" Wilson—"The refrain."

She—"What can a woman do for amusement when she has no money?" He—"Go shopping."

Sunday School Teacher—"What is charity?" Boy—"It's a feeling that folks used to have before tramps got so thick."

Malinin—"Time waits for no man," Gullins—"Sometimes it does. I have a watch waiting for me at my pawnbroker's."

"What did the lecturer say when the cabbage hit his chest?" "He said that such attentions quite took his breath away."

"Is Dr. Pelet going to make a success here, do you think?" "No, he hasn't the least idea of the latest styles in diseases."

Jess—"I've had over a dozen offers of marriage already this season." Jess—"Good gracious! Who from?" Jess—"Jack."

"Do you let your wife have her own way in everything?" "Depends on the day," I suppose she'd be asked me, but she never asks."

"My husband is absurdly afraid of fire." "Has he ever suffered from them?" "Yes, he had to make one in the kitchen stove once."

Mabel—"How did you manage for partners at the hop?" Flo—"We dispensed with the music and danced with members of the orchestra."

Visitor—"I should think you would be afraid to give your children so much cake." Hostess—"I am. Those are my next neighbor's boys."

"You should have seen Daddell when I told him you were going to break his wife." "Why, what

HEALTH.

Pure Air.

A writer gives valuable suggestions on the subject of ventilation. She declares that it is wise to protect ourselves from the rain that falls by day, but says it doesn't follow that by doing so it is wise to exclude from our dwellings all pure air and breathe that which is impure. If air that is confined and breathed and re-breathed during the day becomes foul and unwholesome, by what process does that which is confined and breathed and re-breathed during the night become pure and healthful?

"For the past fifteen years," says the writer referred to, "I have slept summer and winter—except on a few occasions when it was impossible to do so—with at least one window of my bedroom wide open every night, and have enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of nights I was awake with a headache or a feeling of suffocation. I conclude therefore that as much nonsense is indulged in about the malign influence of night air and the many people who frequently complain of any other given subject. A free admission of night air to badly ventilated bedrooms would destroy many of the illusions that exist in regard to its unwholesomeness."

Reform in the ventilation of our houses, our churches and our public buildings is needed as greatly as reform in any other direction, and should begin in our houses and should work outward into all our churches and public buildings. If wives and mothers and home makers generally can be induced to let light and air into their parlors and bedrooms through their windows and doors, and if husbands and sons will soon banish foul air from our churches and public buildings. Women are largely responsible for poorly ventilated buildings of all descriptions. A large proportion of houses are so close and stuffy that breathing is painful. Nine tenths of the bedrooms retain the personality of people who occupy the apartments from time to time, it clings to the curtains and carpets, and has been closely shut in last fresh air and sunshine should find admittance and with their purifying presence carry damage to the furniture.

Disinfecting in Cases of Cancer.

In discussing several instances in which cancer seemed to have become local in certain dwellings and reappeared from time to time, Andrew Wilson says:—We know of no definite or certain microbe or parasite as associated with cancer, so that, at present, if science is working so hard, it is working in the dark regarding the exact and specific cause of the ailment. In this respect, cancer is different from consumption. There we have a well known germ; its life history has been studied, we know how it is dried up, how it spreads, its capabilities of living on and causing infection, and we can account in a rational fashion for the conveyance of consumption from those who are sick to those who are well. If there is a specific germ connected with cancer, as recent researches tend to suggest, may it not be that, like the germ of tetanus (or lockjaw), this cancer microbe lives in the soil, and in a damp soil preferably, and that in certain conditions of soil or air it remains in a dwelling to infect and infect successive occupants? I do not suppose anybody regards cancer as infectious from person to person. What we are told of its history points rather to a common cause from which the different cases in a house spring. Moreover, there is one other point not to be missed in this recital. The persons whose histories I have detailed do not necessarily affect each person in the same way. In one it appeared in the liver, in another in the stomach, and so on. In regard to this latter fact as indicating that probably a common cause originated this disease, while the individual peculiarities determined the exact mode of its appearance and development. Pending further light on this national question—for it really is a national and public matter—there is one thing to be done. If nowadays we disinfect houses and rooms in case of consumption, and attend to the personal hygiene of the consumptive patient, it is clear the least we can do is to practice the same disinfection in cases of cancer. This is one preventative measure well within our grasp, and we should not neglect it in the name of health, that it is duly and carefully carried out.

Sulphur in Throat Troubles.

There has been of late some discussion on the use of sulphur in throat troubles, especially those of diphtheritic character. This is by no means a new remedy, having been used as a throat disease panacea in certain households for at least a quarter of a century. As soon as inflammatory symptoms made their appearance the throat was thoroughly doused with sulphur, this treatment being repeated every hour if the case was severe. As any good could come from swallowing the powder, it was used with the utmost freedom. Sometimes tea spoonfuls were taken with the most satisfactory results. One of the very best preparations for throat affections is equal parts of sulphur and glycerine. This may be diluted in the proportion of one teaspoonful of the mixture to half a glass of water. The throat may be brushed with it, or it may be used as a gargle. Freely applied it will usually relieve all unpleasant symptoms at once, and, perched in it, it rarely fails to cure the most obstinate cases. The objection to it is that it is too simple for the medical profession to approve.

Worry and Indigestion.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seems the face with lines and furrows and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and— presto! there is indigestion.

One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and untroubled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunate are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not bearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life, and well worth some trouble to acquire.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

They were substituted for the Common Chalice on the Urgent Advice of the Doctors.

The innovation of individual communion cups introduced into two churches at Rochester, N. Y., the one Baptist and the other Presbyterian, has received comparatively little attention from the specifically and professionally religious papers of those and other Protestant denominations. They seem to avoid the subject, hesitating to express any decided opinion as to it. Its discussion has been confined chiefly to the medical papers and to individual Church members who write to the journals called secular. The individual wine cups were substituted for the common chalice in the Rochester churches at the suggestion and on the urgent advice of the regular medical society of the town, after repeated warnings against its use had been uttered by many other medical authorities. The grounds for the change, as explained by the pastors of those churches on the occasion on which it was made, are of a kind to provoke among Protestant communicants anxious questioning which cannot be suppressed by merely ignoring the subject. They are that the use of a common wine cup by many people in the celebration of the Eucharist is both offensive to cleanliness and dangerous to health, subjecting them to the chances of receiving the germs of disease. At least one of these pastors declared that already the number of members of his church partaking of the Holy Communion had decreased because of prejudices against the common chalice induced by fastidiousness and fear of contagion, and that to save the ordinance from falling into more general disuse it was necessary to heed these objections, for they were sustained by scientific medical opinion and demonstration. Since the innovation of the individual cups was made, moreover, journals in different parts of the country have published letters approving of it as a requisite safeguard of health, some of them even going so far as to declare that their writers would absolutely refuse to partake of the wine of the Eucharist if the common chalice continued to be used in their churches.

A correspondent treats such fears as groundless and assures them, "I believe," he says, "that God will take care of those who eat and drink at his table worthily." And he contends that there has been no "well-authenticated case of contagion brought about by the use of the common chalice." More over, if people should avoid the common chalice from fear of disease, why, he asks, should they not also refrain from the use of the drinking cups at public functions, and from the kissing which expresses the love and affection that gives beauty to the Eucharist if the common chalice continued to be used in their churches. A case of this kind occurred in this city this spring. Eugene Thomas, a well-known tradesman, took ill and after he recovered he was troubled with peculiar pains and a "gone" feeling over the heart. The doctors told him to be very careful as he was subject to heart failure, and not to jump out of bed suddenly or climb a long stairs without taking a rest. He got so bad at last that his heart would almost stop if he stood up. He had to quit work and to remain in bed or else propped up with cushions on a sofa so as to give his heart as little work as possible. Finding that other medicines were doing him little good, he was led to try a box of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. Five boxes completely cured him of all heart trouble and he is as well as ever. He believes that if it were not for Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills he would be in his grave from heart failure.

Sold by all druggists at 50c. per box, six boxes for \$2.50. H. K. Schiller & Co., Toronto.

The Hay Crop.
Special reports covering all sections of the United States, Canada and Europe on the hay crop, collected for the crop report number of The Hay Trade Journal, show a shortage as compared with an average crop of 9 per cent., with 3 per cent. of the old hay remaining in the hands of the farmers and dealers. The only section of the United States showing increased acreage is Ohio. The crop in Europe is abundant. Prices at the best markets of the United States vary from \$3 to \$17 per ton, with a liberal supply arriving.

You're an Easy Prey.
With your flesh reduced below a healthy standard, you are an easy prey to Scrofulous and dangerous diseases. And it's for just this condition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is especially valuable. If you're thinner than you ought to be whether from wasting diseases, defective nutrition, or whatever cause, the "Discovery" will surely bring you up to the healthy standard. By restoring the normal action of the defunct organs and functions, it arouses every natural source and means of nourishment. As a strength-restorer and flesh-builder, nothing like this medicine is known to medical science. Filthy food cannot compare with it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness and headache.

Time to Get Ready.
Astronomer (enthusiastically)—"A great comet is coming."
Young Lady (excitedly)—"I'm that glorious! I am just dying to see a really great comet. When will it be here?"
Astronomer (delightedly)—"In 1911."

Get Rid of Neuralgia.
There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive cure for all nerve pains and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

Born in the Army That Went to Moscow.

France has just presented himself at the Ministry of War to receive his yearly pension for about the fifteenth time. His name is Thomas. He is now over 80 years old and expects to draw his pension for at least twenty years more. Thomas was born in the French army during the disastrous retreat that followed the burning of Moscow. It was at the time when the scattered remnants of Napoleon's army which had set out with such delusive hopes of conquering Russia were making the historic passage of the Berezina, where so many of them perished, that Thomas was born. His father was in the Imperial Guard, and his mother accompanied her husband on the campaign. Both father and mother were killed, and the newborn child was taken care of by the Russian Government. He was placed in an institution for orphans. When Thomas attained his majority he left Russia for France, where he entered the army. For nearly half a century now he has been a pensioner.

Not in the Swim.

Mrs. Siddenich—"I never heard no such way of talking as you've got into at boardin' school."
Daughter—"I've learned to speak as the teachers do."
Mrs. Siddenich—"Well, jus' drop it. Them pore-stricken hired ags don't move in our set."

HEART FAILURE.

A New Disease That is Becoming Very Prevalent—The Causes to Which It is Ascribed.

Boston, July 5th.—It is very strange the number of new and deadly diseases that have become prevalent during the latter part of this century. Whether such diseases existed before our day it is hard to tell, but there is certainly a terrible fatality attached to several diseases apparently of modern origin. Some wise men say the man of the future will be both toothless and hairless all through evolution—that interesting process discovered by Darwin. Whether this is true or not several deadly diseases have become alarmingly prevalent recently, that were not known twenty years ago. For instance, there is diphtheria, which is one of the deadliest diseases known. Bright's disease is another malady modern in origin, and typhoid fever was little known fifty years ago, neither was the grippe. These diseases may be due largely to modern methods of living, the food, the cooking, and the surroundings. This topic is receiving a good deal of attention at the hands of the French and German doctors.

A new disease of a very deadly character is ascribed to anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood, and is becoming alarmingly frequent, so frequent, in fact, that it is almost an epidemic. Heart failure was almost unknown before a few years ago. Now hardly a newspaper can be picked up without containing the record of the death of some well-known man from this disease. Many doctors say that they can account for heart failure, and even the healthiest persons are not free from it. There are a few German doctors who have been recently investigating the matter, and they ascribe heart failure to a poisoning of the system, or a weakening of the nerves that control the heart's action, through the taking of many of the fancy drugs recently placed on the market as tonics to take the place of quinine. The action of a great many of these preparations is to excite the nerves, for expelling fevers, headaches and colds, is not yet well defined although every day prescribed by doctors in their mixtures and they are nearly all heart depleters. Anything that interferes with the action of the heart is a heart poison, and to the reckless prescription of these fancy drugs by doctors the most learned German physicians are now ascribing the prevalence of heart failure. Another cause given is the reckless preparation and use of tonics for the nerves and blood purifiers put up in liquid form. These so-called blood purifiers and nerve tonics contain strychnine and other poisons in solution, the most dangerous method of administering these drugs. "Shake well" invariably means that there is strychnine in the mixture, and it is to be shaken to the bottom, and if the bottle is not thoroughly shaken the last doses are poisonous, and in many cases absolutely dangerous. The effects of many of these deadly poisons on the heart is accumulative, that is to say, they are slow poisons. The patient feels all right and in good health when he is taking them, but he occasionally has a feeling of "goneness" over the heart, and a prickly sensation in the fingers and toes. Nothing is thought of this until all of a sudden the heart stops and death comes in a moment. There are certain diseases that also leave a poison in the blood that paralyzes the heart, such as typhoid fever, typhoid and diphtheria are always followed by bad blood, and heart failure.

A case of this kind occurred in this city this spring. Eugene Thomas, a well-known tradesman, took ill and after he recovered he was troubled with peculiar pains and a "gone" feeling over the heart. The doctors told him to be very careful as he was subject to heart failure, and not to jump out of bed suddenly or climb a long stairs without taking a rest. He got so bad at last that his heart would almost stop if he stood up. He had to quit work and to remain in bed or else propped up with cushions on a sofa so as to give his heart as little work as possible. Finding that other medicines were doing him little good, he was led to try a box of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. Five boxes completely cured him of all heart trouble and he is as well as ever. He believes that if it were not for Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills he would be in his grave from heart failure.

Sold by all druggists at 50c. per box, six boxes for \$2.50. H. K. Schiller & Co., Toronto.

The Hay Crop.

Special reports covering all sections of the United States, Canada and Europe on the hay crop, collected for the crop report number of The Hay Trade Journal, show a shortage as compared with an average crop of 9 per cent., with 3 per cent. of the old hay remaining in the hands of the farmers and dealers. The only section of the United States showing increased acreage is Ohio. The crop in Europe is abundant. Prices at the best markets of the United States vary from \$3 to \$17 per ton, with a liberal supply arriving.

You're an Easy Prey.

With your flesh reduced below a healthy standard, you are an easy prey to Scrofulous and dangerous diseases. And it's for just this condition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is especially valuable. If you're thinner than you ought to be whether from wasting diseases, defective nutrition, or whatever cause, the "Discovery" will surely bring you up to the healthy standard. By restoring the normal action of the defunct organs and functions, it arouses every natural source and means of nourishment. As a strength-restorer and flesh-builder, nothing like this medicine is known to medical science. Filthy food cannot compare with it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness and headache.

Time to Get Ready.

Astronomer (enthusiastically)—"A great comet is coming."
Young Lady (excitedly)—"I'm that glorious! I am just dying to see a really great comet. When will it be here?"
Astronomer (delightedly)—"In 1911."

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive cure for all nerve pains and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

A Severe Test.

Winters—"How did Van Buren make such a failure of politics?"
Binkers—"His head was so full of legal phraseology that when he started to make a speech, he used the same style of language."
"Well!"
"Well, the campaign was over before he could say anything."

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long piled their vocation on the suffering people of the world. The knife has been used to cut the quick; caustic applications have been used to burn the victim of cornea until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Cornea Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from cornea get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Creditor—"Can't you meet your bills?"

Hard-up—"You bet! I met 'em every where."

Spooner's Phenyl Disinfectant mixed with fish oil or grease, will prevent the Horn fly. Apply with a brush about the horse, head and back of animals.

Roses are now in full bloom. Many complain that their plants throw suckers from the roots. These are budded roses. You should buy roses grown on own roots, then will have no trouble. Brown, Rose, Co., Toronto, Ont., are the leading rose growers in the country. Write them for an agency. Agricultural depression in England is shown by the fact that a farm that rented for years for \$6,000 a year now brings but \$1,500.

St. Leon's "keeping" properties are unequalled. It is just as good in bulk as a bottle and much less expensive.

The coal fields of the United States cover 194,000 square miles.

Receipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.—one bottle
Fieschmann's Yeast.—one half cake
Sugar.—two pounds
Lukewarm Water.—two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

A. P. 727.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofulous ones on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would cramp open and the blood start.

Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up, the scales came off and all over his body a healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 2c.

Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR

It is Really Equal to any Imported

Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 Cents

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. Montreal

YOUR CARD, 1000 printings, postpaid only 10 cents.

The Herald, No. 156 A. Lum St., Phila., Pa.

TALENTED AND SUCCESSFUL

No advance fees. Care guaranteed. Write for circular. 65 Shuter St., Toronto.

MANHOOD Wrecked & Rescued

By W. J. HUNTER, Ph.D., D.D. A series of chapters to men on social purity and right living. It is written in plain language that all may understand. Live Agents wanted. Circulars containing terms sent on application. William B. Eustice, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

HAMILTON LADIES' COLLEGE

Re-opens September 6, 1904.

All teachers honor graduates of universities or colleges. Regular courses for graduation in literature and science, music, art, elocution, etc. Excellent accommodation, inspiring instructors, refining associates and pleasant surroundings. Address the Principal.

A. BURNS, S.T.D., L.L.D.

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

SPLENDID RECORD of six candidates for Student Matriculation. All successful. Candidates prepared for Teachers' certificates. Diplomas awarded in Commercial Science, Music, Fine Arts, Elocution. Will reopen Thursday, September 29th.

For calendar address the Principal.

PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A., D.D.

DO YOU WANT "THE EARTH?"

This handsome new illustrated weekly newspaper has appeared and is selling like hot cakes everywhere it is wanted.

WE WANT A SMART BOY. In every town there is a boy who is offered. Be the first to apply. Write: "The Earth," Earth Building, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

MARLIN Model 1891

21 calibre semi auto, 20 short, 20 long, and 20 long rifle cartridges. Only repeater made for long rifle.

22 REPEATING 32

The Marlin rifle uses the 20 short and long rifle cartridges, and 20 short and long 32's. The Marlin Rifle and Co., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN has been **alloyed and CURED** by use of **St. Jacobs Oil** **Babies**

ought to be fat. Give the Thin Babies a chance. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, and watch them grow Fat, Chubby, Healthy, Bright. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Borne, Belleville, All Druggists, etc. A. G.

SHEET STEEL BRICKS

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF METALLIC ROOFING CO.

2500-2500 M. ST. TORONTO

GRANBY RUBBERS

They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by word that

"Granby Rubbers" wear like iron.

HEATING

Our Specialty.

We have letters from all parts of Canada saying

Preston Furnaces are the Best

Let us send you Catalogue and full particulars, and you can Judge for Yourself.

CLARE BROS. & CO., - PRESTON, ONT.

THE NORTH EY MFG. CO. LTD

DUPLUX

STEAM

PUMPS

TORONTO, ONT.

Make Your Homes Comfortable . .

We can supply you with the best

Wood Furnace

in Canada.

Our Famous Magnet

has no equal.

EVERY USER DELIGHTED

The McClary Mfg. Co., London - Toronto - Montreal

Winnipeg - Vancouver.

OXFORD WOOD COAL FURNACES

.. FOR ALL SIZES OF BUILDINGS ..

Capacity from 10,000 to 20,000 Cubic Feet.

"CYCLONE STEEL RADIATOR"

WOOD FURNACE

HEAVY GRATE, especially adapted for wood burning.

Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box Door and Radiator, which heat quicker and are more durable.

RADIATOR of Modern Construction and Great Heating Power.

LARGE ASH PIT

COAL FURNACE

Large Cast-iron Chamber, heavy steel plate fire box door, large heating surface.

Large Fuel Door, sectional fire pit, heating bar dumping grate.

DEEP ASH PIT

OXFORD WOOD FURNACE

Full Guaranteed Capacity. Send for CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL BOOK.

Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Company Ltd., TORONTO.

Wm. H. HAMILTON, 35 Manning Ave., St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Head Office - King St. W., Toronto. 11 Druggist, Grocer, and Hotel.

Your Profits

Will be increased if you are freed from four weeks, if you

Feed Your Stock Grain Ground

by a WATERLOUS

Buhr Stone Chopper

Grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. Stones last a lifetime.

Iron plates, chilled 1 1/2 are not in it with French Buhr Stones, 5 inches thick.

Chilled Clear Through.

Easy to turn, simple, durable, fast—Write us.

Waterous, Brantford, CANADA.

See our Exhibit at Toronto and Quebec Fairs.

Yours For TOILET SOAPS, W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

W. A. Porter, Esq., visited the capital on Tuesday.

The Territorial legislators deserted the capital on Saturday.

Miss Read, of Regina, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Scott.

J. F. Watkins, late publisher of The Moose Jaw Chronicle, left on Friday for Medicine Hat.

Fall fair on 3rd prox; groom down the Jersey heifer, and put the finishing touches in the inside cushion cover.

Mrs. C. D. J. Christie returned yesterday morning from Brandon, where she had spent some days visiting.

THE TIMES' circulation in Moose Jaw and district is almost double that of any other publication. Advertisers, make note of this.

Asst. Supt. Milestone, in company with his visiting brother from Omaha, has been spending some days at Qu'Appelle this week with the gun.

Mr. and Mrs. Bole and Gordie, returned from camp at McCoy's on Monday. Mr. Simpson and family decided to spend another week under canvas.

Messrs. McDonald and Franks won the finals in the tennis tournament and are consequently the champions in doubles of the Moose Jaw tennis club.

Mr. Jno. Rutherford, of the despatcher's office, leaves to-night for St. Paul on a two weeks' trip. Mr. W. McCracken will fill the vacancy in the office until Mr. Rutherford's return.

On Sunday morning, Mr. J. C. Pope, Regina's swiftest bicycle rider, passed through for Medicine Hat to be present at the bicycle meet held there this week. An accident suffered last week precluded the possibility of his taking a place in the events.

Rev. F. S. Linscott, of Bradford, Ont., spent Thursday in Moose Jaw, and this morning proceeded westward to Baid, where he will spend the season recuperating his health by virtue of the far famed mineral waters of the Canadian National Park.

The Moose Jaw lodge of Royal Templars will join the C.P.R. employees' excursion to Qu'Appelle on the 21st. It is probable that lodges at other points will also take the opportunity to meet and exert with convenience and at a low cost.

Mr. L. Rankin, one of Maple Creek's merchants and brother-in-law of Mr. W. W. Bole, of Moose Jaw, was a passenger on the Pacific express on Saturday last. Mr. Rankin's stock and premises were burned some time ago, and he had been east having a new supply of general merchandise.

Jack McCullough and his trainer, Bob Dunbar, of Winnipeg, enjoyed a spin around Moose Jaw on their wheels on Monday morning and excited no little interest. They were passengers on the Pacific express, bound for Medicine Hat where on Tuesday McCullough lowered the Canadian quarter-mile record to 31.45 seconds and won easily from Wrigley, the western champion.

Mr. M. H. Simpson, the popular C. P. R. agent at Swift Current, was wedded at Regina on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Laura Jackson, daughter of Joseph Jackson, Esq., a member of the Queen City School Board. The bridal couple took train the same evening for a wedding trip in the east, and were given a rousing send-off at the station by a host of friends, among whom both the bride and the groom have by long acquaintances become exceedingly popular.

Mr. Milestone came home this morning.

Miss Kelly visited the capital this week.

Did anyone ask you last night if it was hot enough?

It is reported that snow fell yesterday at Maple Creek.

Will Young, of Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg, is in town.

Mr. Armstrong, of Brussels, Ont., arrived here this week.

The Presbytery of Regina met at Whitewood on Wednesday.

First frost on Monday morning, 10th Sept.; it will not be the last.

Miss Nellie Flynn, of the dining hall, went to Regina last night.

W. G. Knight, P.M. at Swift Current, spent Wednesday in town.

Messrs. Hitchcock & McCulloch shipped two cars of cattle yesterday.

Moose Jaw's orange grove felt the effect of Monday's frost, but the crop is secure all the same.

Miss Pauline Johnston, the talented young elocutionist and poetess, was a passenger on Thursday morning's train.

Mr. J. A. Belhumeur arrived from Willow Beach yesterday, bringing fifteen fine spring lambs, which were disposed of to H. Ferguson.

Conn. Simington arrived back from Prince Albert on Friday last, having disposed of the larger portion of his band of horses at satisfactory prices.

Messrs. Armstrong and McNeil, two practical and popular tailors who have resided here in the past, left yesterday for Regina where they will open and operate dye works.

The meeting at Winnipeg for the selection of western grain standards, which was appointed to be held on Tuesday last, was postponed for one week. Mr. T. B. Baker of Moose Jaw is one of the appointees to select the standards.

James, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Doan, of Stoney Beach, was the victim of a run-away accident on Saturday; he sustained a double fracture of the leg. His mother who was in the wagon with him, also received a severe shaking.

Mr. G. M. Annable arrived home from Daudman on Monday, nursing a broken collar bone. He had striven to successfully straddle his aboriginal equine, with a regrettable result. "Mac" says he suffers no pain, but does not feel like taking his revenge right away.

Good progress is being made with building on the new St. Paul's church at Regina. Contractor Reilly visited Moose Jaw on Wednesday to make arrangements for a supply of Branson Moose Jaw red brick, with which the structure is to be embellished.

Being thrown from the seat of a mowing machine, by sudden contact with a boulder, one day last week, Geo. Cline was precipitated upon the sharp point of an oil can, which made a painful puncture in the region of his fifth rib. Dr. Duncan dressed the wound and the patient has recovered.

Corp. Doyle passed through town Wednesday on his way to Regina. He had been in pursuit of the Indian Head horse thief. He travelled on the Big Arm Valley as far as the elbow of the Saskatchewan, where the chase was abandoned, nothing indicating a further search necessary in that direction.

The Crescent B. B. club of Moose is today playing a game at Regina; the return will be played next Friday at Qu'Appelle. If the Indian Headmen succeed in holding their tournament over until the 22nd, Moose Jaw will try for the \$25 prize hung up there.

Since the notice was put in type, the boys have decided that the weather today is not conducive to comfortable ball playing; they have wired Regina to that effect.

Rev. Mr. McKelvie will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday; thereafter the pulpit will be occupied for the succeeding half-year by a missionary student from the east, who has been appointed to the charge, and who on Wednesday of next week will, at Moose Jaw, be ordained to the ministry. Mr. A. P. Ledingham is the appointee to the charge. He is well acquainted with the people of the town and congregation and will doubtless receive a warm welcome.

Lieut. Governor Mackintosh accompanied by a committee of Regina citizens drove around the outskirts of the capital city on Wednesday for the purpose of making selection of the Territorial Exhibition grounds. The site was located just east of the town, adjacent to the railway line, on property held by the local agricultural society; the land adjoins the rearing club's property, which will probably be secured for the coming events—it is such held in connection with the exhibition. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the Calgary Herald is not now in the city—it would have extracted such satisfaction from announcing that the Exhibition site had been chosen at Regina.



DRESSMAKERS DIFFER

About fashions in dresses, but everyone agrees that the best foundation for any costume is the

"HEALTH BRAND,"

Black tights, which allow the figure to be shewn to perfection and do away with over-stockings, bloomers, and unnecessary skirts.

All ladies in Montreal wore them last fall and winter, and during the coming season nothing else will be considered, they were such a success.

Send for our illustrated catalogue, free by post, if your own dealer has not got them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., Montreal.

To day's train from the east is several hours late.

Mr. H. H. McCulloch resumed his run this week after an enforced lay-off through illness.

G. H. Knowling, M.L.A., was in town on Sunday. He left that night for his home at Alameda.

T. C. Clarke of Sacramento, Cal., spent a couple of days here last week, visiting his sister, Miss E. F. Clarke.

The Church of England S. S. picnic to have been held yesterday, was postponed. A later date will be arranged.

THE TIMES was in error last week in stating that the town team won the last football match against Buffalo Lake. The game was declared a draw.

Baggage man C. L. Ross is taking up residence here, to run on the Soo division. Baggage man Crawford takes his place on the Prince Albert run.

Barclay J. Buxton, a missionary of Japan who had been home to England on leave, rested a day here this week on the trip back to Japan. He was accompanied by Mrs. Buxton, two children and nurse.

On Friday last the final "shoot" for the Moose Jaw Gun Club's gold button, took place. Twenty birds were shot at. The score stood as follows: F. A. Miller 16, D. S. McVannell 16, J. Munns 10, W. B. Crobie 9, H. J. Hubbell 9, Seymour Green 6. Mr. Miller's score was a good one, and he is possessor of the button.

The latest Yankee notion is to have "license cards," to regularly announce the granting of a divorce to a fashionable American life. Here is one: "Col. H. T. V. and Mrs. H. T. V. beg to inform you that the marriage hitherto existing between them has this day been dissolved by decree of the supreme court. Mrs. Y. resumes her maiden name of Miss M. P. B."

J. A. Williamson, whom Allan beat in the 300 yards foot race at Regina two months ago, wet west on Monday. Mr. Williamson has since the Regina meeting been holidaying at Peterboro, Ont., and on Monday was on his way from there to Medicine Hat. He will proceed later to Calgary, and expects to have a race on Sept. 27th with Allan and the Edmonton Indian for a \$150 purse.

THE TIMES is pleased to chronicle the appointment of Mr. Alex. Brechin as deputy sheriff of Moose Jaw District, which consists of all that portion of the Provincial District of Western Assiniboia West of the line between Ranges 23 and 24 West of the Second Meridian and East of the West line of the Twenty-third range of Townships West of the Third Meridian. Mr. Brechin received his appointment from Sheriff Benson on Wednesday last.

Mr. George Holdsworth, of Moose Jaw, was at a recent meeting of the Assiniboia Rifle Association, elected a director. The annual matches of the Association which heretofore have been held at Regina, will this year take place at Indian Head, commencing on Thursday, 20th September. Parties desiring copies of the prize list may write J. W. Jewett, secretary, Regina, or D. G. McKay, assistant secretary, Indian Head.

The fire brigade was given a run on Tuesday morning to the residence of Mr. W. H. Bates on Fairford street. The brigade members responded to the call with most commendable alacrity, and a very few moments elapsed after the alarm sounded before a stream of the chemical preparation had drenched out the fire. Beyond damage done to the contents of a wardrobe no loss was occasioned. The origin of the fire is placed to the charge of children who had been playing upstairs; it is thought they dropped a match among fur and wooden winter clothing, which may have been smouldering for a considerable length of time ere flames broke forth.

Howard, the Horse Thief.

Howard had gall. As he successfully stole he became harder to please, and his fourth theft was of a valuable thoroughbred mare from Lawson's ranch in Qu'Appelle Valley. The police caught him near the Saskatchewan and secured the stolen horse; but Howard proved to be a slippery prisoner and he escaped.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Fortnightly Session of Civic Legislators.

The regular council meeting held last Monday evening was attended by the Mayor and Councillors. Hitchcock, Simington, Richards, Fletcher and Stuart.

The treasurer's monthly statement showed that on Sept. 1st, there was on hand a balance of \$152.60.

The school trustees made request for some cash on account, and an order was passed in their favor for \$200.00. Richards & Bradshaw, Winnipeg, wrote further and to little purpose regarding the town's debentures. Their letter was filed.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was resolved to pay the accounts of H. McDougall \$5.44, Walter Scott \$14.40 and W. W. Bole \$33.75.

The Fire Committee reported in favor of removing the partition in the fire hall as was requested by the Brigade, and reported the purchase of a fire bell for \$10.00, at the same time recommending that payment be made for same. Report agreed to.

Coun. Richards gave notice that he will move amendments to the by-laws respecting dog taxes and protection of sidewalks.

On motion, Mr. Walsh, a delegate from the Agricultural Society, was allowed to make a verbal request for the use of the hall on exhibition day. Granted with pleasure.

On motion of Couns. Hitchcock and Richards, the Clerk was instructed to copy all by-laws in the book provided for that purpose, and to produce same at next meeting.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, conveying the thanks of the Council to Mr. Ross, M.L.A., for having secured a rebate of the \$100.00 fee required by the Clerk of the Legislature Assembly for the passing of an Ordinance legalizing By-law No. 16 of the Town of Moose Jaw.

Ordered, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Mr. Ross.

After a desultory discussion regarding the barbed wire fence which protects the new brick sidewalk, during which interesting personal disclosures were made by officers of the town; and a reference of the matter of water tank pumps to the appropriate committee, the meeting adjourned.

A Ranchers' Picnic.

The ranchers in the vicinity of Old Wives Lake and Parkburg held a picnic on Wednesday, 12th instant, at Spring Bank ranch. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bradshaw, Mrs. Thos. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Thompson, John Spicer, R. Bogue, Jas. Bell and E. N. Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Watson had the general management of the picnic, and as all who have ever visited Mr. Watson's will know, everything was arranged for a good time.

In order to cultivate a friendly feeling between the ranchers they will in future hold annual gatherings such as this.

At the close of the day's pleasures, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Watson for the hospitable manner in which they had entertained their present. After an examination of the dairy facilities at these beautiful springs, it is easy to understand how such an excellent home-keeper as Mrs. Watson can turn out gilt-edged butter.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Way Put off. You can keep a box of Ripans Tablets in the house and at the first sign of a headache or bilious attack a single tablet will relieve you.

The Fall Fair.

The directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society met on Saturday last to make final arrangements for the fair which will be held on Oct. 3rd. Some Judges have been invited from outside points.

The directors expect a larger exhibition of horses and cattle than usual. Grain and vegetables will be small, but the Ladies' Department in fancy work, etc., is expected to be good.

Strikers Were Nalgined.

(The Peoples' Voice, Winnipeg.)

Those editors who have been reviling the Chicago strikers for weeks will now have a chance of swallowing their senseless effusions. It would be too much to expect them to apologize and make the admission that they were misled by colored reports and an unscrupulous telegraph service. For weeks public opinion was shamefully aroused to indignation against the strikers. Every story that could be got into circulation by the sanctum blackmailer and the correspondent (whogenerally cares more for the money attached to his position than the contents of his dispatch) was wired broadcast. The Enquiry Commission has already established the barefaced fabrication of the reports, and that most of the acts of vandalism ascribed to the strikers were the doings of hoodlums and tramps.

Proceedings for Relief.

Premier Haultain came to Moose Jaw on Wednesday to inaugurate measures for the commencement of special public works. The plan suggested and adopted for the proper and equitable distribution of the work was that sub-committees be selected throughout the district, with a central committee, to which the sub-committees will report. The central committee will consider the reports sent by the several sub-committees and report upon the same to the Executive Committee at Regina. The Executive Committee will immediately act upon the report of the central committee by starting works.

It may be mentioned—and it is a fact tending to show that Moose Jaw's Member possesses some influence at the Capital—that it is in this district where the first move has been made towards starting the required special works.

Mr. Haultain returned to Regina Wednesday evening.

An Autumn Number.

The Delinquent for October is called the autumn number and contains an unusually large number of articles on interesting subjects. In addition to the regular fashion matter there is a special article of much value to mothers called "Fitting Out the Family for Autumn and Winter." There are also articles for the house-keeper on Seasonable Cookery, hints on serving peaches, apricots and plums, and the Use of the House. Life and Work at Mount Holyoke College are well treated by a recent graduate. The second paper in the Kindergarten series opens up the study in an interesting way, and there is a practical contribution on Millinery as an Employment for Women. The relations between Mother and Daughter are concluded in this number, and in "How to Live Wisely" the subjects of Illness and What Not To Do are discussed. Around the Tea Table is as gossip as usual, and there are papers on knitting, netting, tatting, lace making, crocheting, etc.

The Employees' Picnic.

Arrangements are being completed to hold the excursion and picnic of the C.P.R. employees of the Moose Jaw and Broadview section, on Friday, the 21st September. An excursion train will run to Qu'Appelle Station. Fare as follows:—Moose Jaw, Pasqua, Belle Plaine and Pense, \$1.00; Grand Coulee, Regina and Pilot Butte, 75 cents; Balgonie and Maclean, 50 cts.; children half price.

The Regina baseball club has signified a willingness to take the field against a Moose Jaw nine on the occasion; the Stoney Beach band as well as the N.W.M.P. band of Regina, will be invited; and altogether an attractive and enjoyable programme may be promised.

The proceeds of the excursion will be devoted to a worthy object, viz, the re-establishment of the valuable library that was destroyed by fire four weeks ago. The public will be pleased to learn that the company has consented to grant to the excursion committee the same privileges in respect to trains as were granted in former years, but which latterly had been withheld; trains will be supplied without charge, and thus the total collections, excepting for some minor incidental expenses, may be applied to the object in view. It is expected and hoped there will be a very large excursion party from Moose Jaw, and that it will be materially augmented from Regina and other intervening points.

Fraud of Jimmy.

Cyrene, who dances with much fervor and grace, is an exceptionally moral young man. During a recent engagement at Belle Plaine she was leisurely strolling along a quiet thoroughfare and came upon two urchins who were endeavoring to destroy the features of each other's faces. Cyrene, after parting the youngsters, spoke to the larger one.

"This is a hum-fal—a big boy is using such a little fellow. Don't you go to Sunday School?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you learn to fight there?"

"No, sir."

"Do you swear and say bad words?"

"Well, I talk much on it, asst, but Jimmy don't a dandy. Cuss for de lady, Jimmy."

Boharm Jettings.

Sept. 5.—Another accident occurred at Boharm last week, which was another very narrow escape to Mr. F. Fowler. As they had finished threshing at the Cade place and in the act of un hitching the horses from the power, by some unknown reason one of Mr. Fowler's horses began kicking. Fortunately he came off with only a lame leg and sick stomach.

Last week Fred's load might have divided but they did not seem to be very well up in the rules of division so they would not divide.

Mr. Richard Murdoch has left here for Brandon for harvesting.

Sept. 7.—Messrs Campbell & Wilson are taking in a wide circuit of threshing in the Buffalo Lake District.

It has been reported that Mr. Chas. Shipley has returned from Indian Head with the typhoid fever.

Mr. James Might left for the Postage last week in view of work, and from thence home to Ontario, never to return.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred as Mr. Might was visiting the school last week. His horses took a fright and started to run away, but Mr. Might (though very incensed on educational matters) was very fleet of foot) soon succeeded in capturing them and no damage was done except spreading some green hay around the school yard.

Sept. 10.—Reggie, the five-year-old son of Mr. M. Johnston, who has been lying so very ill for some weeks past is slowly recovering.

El. Boharm's wife took his departure this morning for his cousin's, H. Might, and from thence to Qu'Appelle Valley where he intends chiling away his time putting up hay and attending to his cousin's stock during the winter.

Mr. Lincoln Bastrelle is spending a few days at Old Wives Lake ranch.

Annie's old nurse must have been but a gleam of sunshine, not much in it.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Complete returns of the Dominion revenue and expenditure for the past fiscal year show an excess of ordinary current expenditure over receipts of \$1,157,000. Besides an expenditure on special public works, railways and bonds of over five million dollars more, making a total deficit for Canada for year of over six millions.

Part of the "expenditure" was however as usual in the shape of payment into the Dominion sinking fund, in other words into the fund which is being accumulated towards paying off the public debt. As this and a few other minor items offset the part of the deficit, the net increase in the public debt for last year is not six millions, but about four and a half millions. Even at that, it is the largest increase in the public debt in any year since 1866, save the increase caused by the Kiel rebellion, which fell in 1867-68. Further, barring besides that the years in which the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway necessitated an unusual outlay, the past twelve months' deficit is the worst in the country's record since the National Policy was inaugurated sixteen years ago.

One extensive reason there is for it, namely the Soo canal. Also the Cornish bridge covers a half million dollar hole. But reason or no reason, the country will be gravely dissatisfied by the showing. These heavy politicians who have been cracking about an early general election may assemblyly quiet themselves. There will be no general election until the present administration has not another year in which to make a financial showing which will give the people more confidence in their determination and ability to manage the country economically.

LOST.

GRAY: At Moose Jaw on Sunday, 9th inst., the wife of Edw. Gray, of a son.

HOUSE TO LET.

House on High street to let. Apply to T. W. ROBINSON.

LOST.

About three weeks ago, a Scotch plaid, marked "S" in one corner, between town and Buffalo Lake. Would the finder kindly return to this office. Moose Jaw, Sept. 13th 1894.